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ITT'S
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mple sent free on receipt of 25
TOR will give an ounce of
ance of impurities found in
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by all Dealers.
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AN. 29, AT 10 A. M.,
Safes, Desks, Counters, Etc.
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AMERICAN BANK,
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tures of said Bank, Sitting and
ate-Glass Top Counters, Chairs,
ures, Carpets, etc. Sale positive.
one about to fit up offices or bank.
very day before sale from 9 to 12
day Jan. 30, at 10 A.
M., at
AMERICAN BANK,
th-av. and Washington-st.,
re fixtures of said bank, compris-
lass of fixtures as specified above.
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Store Fixtures, Etc.,
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IVISION-ST.,
AUCTION,
G, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 230
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
ANEOUS BOOKS
AUCTION,
OON, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, at our
Randolph-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
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CLOTHING, WOOL-
OTS, SHOES, Etc.,
31, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
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CELEBRATED throughout
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25, 40, 60c per lb. Address
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1877.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
n. 1, 1878	54	$25,900.61
	5	6,174.00
		2,752.85
	59	$34,827.46

	No.	Amount.
1, 1878	91,553	$294,488,311
	9,066	33,741,541
	100,619	$328,229,852

	Cr.
s and Endowments	
unted)	$6,109,532.85
	31,979.59
	3,568,161.57
Policies and Addi-	4,239,426.47
(payment of current of future)	603,202.16
Guarantee Account	*733,686.96
	797,493.73
unt	82,355,678.27
	$98,439,361.60

ares upon the premiums of their

	Cr.
al Estate	$58,152,733.66
other Stocks	16,189,611.17
	5,725,033.65
Trust Companies at	1,701,622.87
c. 31, 1877 (since re-	67,969.92
	1,438,647.32
red, quarterly and	851,813.38
unpaid, principally	153,798.13
gents	32,115.16
	$85,033,318.20

rals $10,669,543.65.
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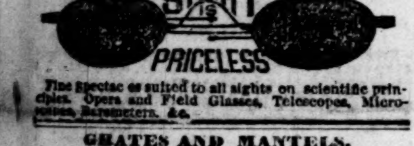

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An entirely new line of all the different colors in Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and at Popular Prices!
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In dark and evening shades, in a great variety of choice designs.
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ONLY ONE WEEK more of the Great Closing-out sale of the Oldest Wholesale Jeweler in the city. COME ONE, COME ALL. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 136 State-st.
Fixtures for sale.

FOREIGN.

England's Position with Reference to the Eastern Question.

She Will Not Freely Consent to the Independence of Bulgaria,

Especially if Russia Be Allowed to Name the Reigning Prince.

The Occupation of Constantinople Would Be Decidedly Against Her Wishes.

No Arrangement Must Be Made Regarding the Straits,

Which Is Not Liable to Revision by the Powers.

Sir Stafford Northcote Explains the Necessity for an Extra Grant.

The Government Desires It as an Argument in the Forthcoming Conference.

Servian Troops Gain Another Decisive Victory Over the Turkish Forces.

Terrible Mortality Among the Soldiers and Citizens in Erzeroum.

IN STATU QUO.

LITTLE NEWS.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, Jan. 29—6 a. m.—There is little news from the Russian armies, and none from the armistice negotiations. No advance in force is being made towards Constantinople or Gallipoli, but every preparation has been made at Adrianople by the Russians, and an overwhelming movement forward in case the negotiations fail. The Roumanians have stormed an important position commanding Widdin, and a Bucharest correspondent sends a hasty dispatch announcing that its surrender will be completed to-day.

IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating that the Government would require £6,000,000 for use in case the present peace negotiations should fail, gave a statement of Russia's conditions as communicated by the Russian Ambassador, agreeing exactly with my dispatch of last Saturday. On motion of Lord Hartington, leader of the Opposition in the House,

THE DEBATE WAS POSTPONED

until Thursday, when there will be one division, and, should the Government have its usual majority, no further opposition will be made to the grant. The division will be made either on motion to go into Committee of the Whole or else on a motion to adjourn the debate a second time.

THE HOME-RULE MEMBERS

having decided to vote together, they may be able to give a majority to whichever side they favor. They will not decide for either party until just before the deciding vote takes place. Contrary to expectation, the Government has made this vote a test of confidence, and, should it be defeated,

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE

will follow. Of this, however, there is no great probability.

ENGLAND.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote accepted the suggestion of the Marquis of Hartington, that, after Sir Stafford's statement when the supplementary vote is moved, the debate should be adjourned until to-morrow. This was because the time of the House to-night is already otherwise appropriated to orders of the day.

CARNARVON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Viscount Sandon, member of Parliament for Liverpool, will succeed Lord Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

The Cabinet Council Sunday determined to persist in the vote for a supplementary vote. The summoning of the Cabinet Council on Sunday is regarded in some quarters as an indication that the political atmosphere is not clearing.

NO DEFINITE INFORMATION.

Sir Stafford Northcote also said no intimation had yet been received that an armistice was signed. The peace proposals were not yet officially known, but have been communicated as authoritative by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador. They are mainly the same as those printed this morning.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he would express no opinion which might be used for the guidance of Turkey, but he considers the terms

VERY SWEEPING.

The character of autonomy for Bulgaria was not that agreed upon by the Constantinople conference. Administrative autonomy was then conceded. Now there is provided a total separation from Turkey under a Prince. Regarding tributaries becoming independent he would say nothing, but it must raise difficult questions, since it touches other interests. The indemnity condition is very elastic. How Russia may elect to take the indemnity, and what territory she may ask, are highly important to Europe. European concert is therefore necessary. The opening of the Straits may mean something or nothing. But it is a European and English interest. He explained that the credit asked for was not connected with the sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but is a permanent measure that England may appear at the Congress that must assemble

WITH THE PROPER PRESTIGE.

Sir Stafford said the Government asks for credit as a vote of confidence, so that it can still firmer enter the Congress.

MORE EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the course of his statement in the House of Commons to-day, pointed out that the Russian proposal for the consolidation as an autonomous principality of all districts inhabited by Bulgarians would bring the southern boundary of Bulgaria almost to the sea. He said a rumor having some appearance of authority stated that the Prince for Bulgaria was to be chosen by the Czar. Thus a powerful State would be established in the very heart of Turkey with a Prince devoted to Russian interests.

After touching on other conditions, as reported in the preceding dispatch, he said, referring to the vagueness of the final condition relative to the Straits: "I call attention to this to point out that the conditions are matters upon which no separate understanding between belligerents can be acknowledged by the Powers. We have expressed that opinion to the Powers, and believe it will receive their assent. Austria has repeatedly declared that she entirely shares our views. We cannot disguise the vast importance of the question now raised. The keystone of Southwestern Europe is now being removed. Relative to the rearrangement which must be made, one thing is certain, that Turkey must not be urged to continue the struggle for purely European objects."

The Chancellor then explained the negotiations which immediately preceded the ordering of the fleet to the Dardanelles. He stated that Russia, in her reply to the noted dispatch defining British interests, only promised

NOT TO ACQUIRE CONSTANTINOPLE PERMANENTLY.

Lord Derby, on Jan. 13, sent a dispatch to Count Schouvaloff declaring the Government were strongly of opinion that it was most desirable to avoid even the temporary Russian occupation of Constantinople, which might seriously endanger the relations now happily prevailing between Russia and England. Russia, replying, repeated her assurances against the permanent acquisition of Constantinople, but added that if the Porte's obstinacy required the Czar to continue military operations he reserved full liberty of action. The Czar could not understand how the course he was pursuing could affect British interests, and he asked a statement of those interests.

GALLIPOLI.

The English Government, shortly after perceiving the Russians approaching Gallipoli, replied that they considered any operations tending to give the Russians control of the Dardanelles would impede the consideration of the terms of peace, and asked for assurances against the occupation of Gallipoli. They received the reply that Gallipoli would neither be occupied nor attacked unless a regular Turkish army should be concentrated there. But, perceiving that the movements of both Russians and Turks were tending towards Gallipoli, the British Government asked, and on Jan. 18 obtained, the Sultan's permission for the entry of the fleet into the straits. The orders to the fleet to enter were countermanded in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople avowing his belief that the Russian conditions provided that the question of the Straits was to be referred to a European congress. After the orders were countermanded a correction of the Ambassador's telegram was received, stating that the question of the Straits was to be

LEFT TO THE SULTAN AND THE CZAR.

The Chancellor added that from subsequent information he had not the slightest doubt that Russia intended this question to be settled separately between herself and the Porte, not of course excluding England from the ultimate discussion, for Russia cannot exclude England. He now asked for a vote so that when they went into the council of nations they might be able to show that when England had once decided on a course she was determined not to leave the sword unsharpened. The Ministry would not consider the vote an incentive to war.

Sir Stafford Northcote subsequently concurred in a motion for the postponement of the debate until Thursday.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Derby, in a few words, explained that he had tendered his resignation because the Government decided on a step with which he could not agree, but in thirty-six hours, circumstances having changed and the Government reconsidering its decision, he withdrew his resignation.

A resolution of Lord Stratheden that opposition to any occupation of Constantinople would not be a breach of neutrality was withdrawn, Lord Derby opposing it as of a purely abstract character.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Press Association understands that upon the announcement that the Government would consider the money vote to be a vote of confidence, Lords Granville, Ripon, and Kimberly, and some of the other Opposition leaders, hastily conferred together, and, although no definite resolution was taken, it is understood the Opposition will accept the Government's challenge and arraign the whole Eastern policy. Lord Hartington proposed a postponement of the debate so as to give the country an opportunity to express its opinion.

In the lobby it is expected that the debate will occupy four nights. It the Government is defeated Parliament will be immediately dissolved, but a defeat is almost impossible. The Conservatives are confident of a majority of over fifty.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5 a. m.—The *Times* says: "We understand that the Opposition leaders will meet to-day to consider the form in which they will oppose the supplementary vote. There is little doubt that the Marquis of Hartington will move a hostile amendment."

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

OPPOSITION OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Times* authoritatively denies that a part of the Russian army will traverse Constantinople and embark at that place for home.

A special dispatch says: "The Russian demands will encounter serious opposition from England and Austria. The latter is particularly opposed to the retrocession of Bessarabia, and to any conditions doing more than to cripple Turkey."

NOT ADVISED.

Up to 9 last night the Porte had no advice of the conclusion of an armistice, though orders were telegraphed to the plenipotentiaries on Friday to accept preliminaries of peace. The delay causes an apprehension that the armistice may be accompanied by onerous conditions.

RETICENCE.

Up to Saturday evening Safvet Pasha (acting Foreign Minister during the absence of the peace mission of Server Pasha) persisted in his refusal to inform Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, of the terms of peace, showing the Porte has been pledged by Russia to keep them secret.

AUSTRIA OBJECTS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—The *Independence Belge* has the following special from Vienna: "Austria, like other Powers, considers that the peace conditions require great modification as regards the aggrandizement of Servia and Montenegro, and the retrocession of Bessarabia. Russia's demands in regard to indemnity are deemed inadmissible, because tending to perpetuate the occupation of Bulgaria. Austria will immediately send a note to the Powers on these points."

THE PEACE AMBASSADORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The European Ambassadors are still uninformed as to the preliminary conditions of peace.

A TURKISH OBJECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Pera dispatch to the *Times* says the Porte persisted in its determination not to permit the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, except as the ally of Turkey. England informed the Porte that the fleet must enter without permission. The Porte entered a formal protest, which was forwarded to the plenipotentiaries at the Russian headquarters, but did not actually oppose the entry.

Peace will be signed on Russian territory.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

EMBARKING.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Suleiman Pasha's army continues to embark. Six Egyptian transports have been ordered to Kavala to assist in the operation.

PUSHING.

The Russians, Servians, Roumanians, and Montenegrins are pushing military operations with great vigor about Widin, Prisrend, Lake Scutari, and Silistria, and in the Maritza Valley, east of Adrianople.

THE ICE-BRIDGE

across the Danube has broken up.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5 a. m.—A special dated Belgrade, Monday, says: "After four days' battle the Turks have been defeated near Ratscharnik by 40,000 Servians. The hospitals here have been ordered to prepare accommodations for 3,000 wounded."

ERZEROUM.

A correspondent besieged in Erzeroum writes under date Jan. 15: "The typhus is raging here, and 250 die daily. There are 10,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals."

GREECE.

DEALING WITH THE MOB.

ATHENS, Jan. 28.—Warlike manifestations were renewed Sunday, crowds of people shouting outside the residences of the Ministers. A mob of 2,000 from the Piræus was dispersed by the troops after some shots had been fired. Three rioters were wounded. The city is now (Sunday night) quiet. The *Debats*, the organ of Minister Deligeorgis, says Greece would incur inevitable ruin by declaring war against Turkey now.

VARIOUS.

THE BRITON'S TENDER POINT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Calcutta has the following: A doubtful rumor, though transmitted through official channels, says the Ameer of Cabul is massing troops at Candahar. This might mean a menance to Persia or England, against both of whom the Ameer is hostile. Hitherto, in considering the possibility of a Russian invasion of India, Englishmen have been accustomed to look upon Afghanistan as all but an invincible barrier between English territory and Russian aggression, whereas now for all military purposes that barrier has ceased to exist.

REGENT OF BULGARIA.

A correspondent at Belgrade says it is stated that Prince Battenberg, son of Alexander of Hesse, will be appointed Regent of Bulgaria.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Bismarck has been authorized by the Emperor to submit to the Federal Council a bill providing that the Chancellor, in the event of being prevented from acting, may authorize any member of that Council to sign laws and decrees requiring the Chancellor's signature under the existing Constitution. The bill is regarded as the first step towards the appointment of a German Minister acting independently of the Chancellor, but under his leadership, and having also a seat in the Federal Council.

FLOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A special from Pesth says: "There is no immediate danger of inundation here now, but the island below Pesth is flooded and twenty villages are submerged and probably completely ruined. It is impossible to send aid because the river is obstructed by ice and a heavy snowstorm blocks the roads."

DIED.

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, the historian, is dead.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Nine supplementary elections for Deputies yesterday resulted: Seven Republicans, one Conservative, and one no choice, making necessary another ballot.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Pope's unfavorable symptoms continued yesterday, but it is not believed there is any serious cause for alarm at present.

PRIZE AWARDED.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Academy of Sciences has awarded the Lalande prize of astronomy to Prof. Hall, the American discoverer of the satellite of Mars.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 28.—The community is in a great state of excitement over the mysterious disappearance of Judge W. L. Mayo, of this city, for many years a leading politician of Illinois, and a banker of Olney. The Judge left Leavenworth on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 18, and arrived at the Laclede Hotel, in St. Louis, on the morning of the 19th, at which place he remained until 5 in the evening, when he went to the depot and took a railroad-car for his destination. The conductor remembers meeting him and talking with him at East St. Louis, since which time to trace of him has been found. That he has been most foully dealt with cannot be doubted, as will be seen by the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—*To Lewis Mayo, Leavenworth:* Your father's valise and cane are here.
C. BECKLEY.

Mr. Lewis Mayo, his son, has gone to St. Louis, and the family this evening received the following dispatch from him:

There is no news yet. We are doing all we can. The old gentleman's destination was Olney, Ill., where he was to attend a meeting of the Directors of a bank at that place. There are rumors that the Judge's presence was not desired in that town. The reason may be developed in a few days.

BLACK-HILLS ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—Thomas Flood, another Black Hills stage-robber, has been arrested at Old Red Cloud Agency, Neb., and has been brought to Sidney for examination. In addition to robbery he is charged with murder, he having been present when his gang killed John Slaughter, the stage-driver. Flood was arrested by M. F. Leech, of Ogallala, the same man who so successfully trailed the Union Pacific robbers last fall. Information of Flood's whereabouts was obtained from his "old pal," McKenna, another stage-robber, who was recently arrested in Ohio, and who is expected here daily in charge of Seth Bullock, Deputy United States Marshal of the Black Hills.

OIL.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Seaboard Pipe-Line Company has been duly organized according to law, and the articles of partnership recorded. The officers are as follows: B. D. Benson, President; R. E. Hopkins, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, B. D. Benson, R. E. Hopkins, David M. Relvy, C. V. Culver, and B. B. Campbell. The articles of association fix Titusville as the headquarters of the Company. It is intended to push the enterprise in a vigorous and energetic manner.

O'LEARY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, commenced his task of walking 400 miles in 125 hours, at the Highland House to-night.

OBITUARY.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—George P. Gordon, inventor of the Gordon printing press, died yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Matthews' Resolution Passed in the House by a Vote of 178 to 79.

The Coldites Begin to Realize that Something Has Dropped.

Secretary Sherman Preparing His Mind for the Inevitable Silver Dollar.

Eastern Democrats Getting Ready to Climb Down Gracefully.

Deliberations of the Silver Men and Anti-Resumptionists of the House.

A Gold Movement in New York, and What Is Thought of It.

Passage by the House of a Resolution Against Subsidies of All Kinds.

Banning's Bill for the Wholesale Reduction of the Army.

SILVER.

PASSAGE OF THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House passed the Matthews resolution declaring that the Government debt is payable in silver coin by very much more than a two-thirds vote, and without debate. The vote was 187 ayes to 79 noes. There have been no material changes in the geographical or party classification of the vote since the original vote upon the Bland bill. The seventy-nine votes came from the States of New York, of New England, one in Florida, a few in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, one in Missouri, one or two in California, one in Virginia, Maryland, and Texas. A very considerable portion of the States cast their solid vote for the resolution. The silver-men are a great deal encouraged, and think they have gained something in the House in consequence of the debate in the Senate. There was a considerable attempt to filibuster to prevent the passage of the resolution, but those who are opposed to it, seeing that the task would be a futile one, and could result only in a waste of time and vital energy, abandoned the job.

IN THE SENATE

the Silver bill, as it came from the Committee, was discussed the entire day, Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Finance Committee, occupying the whole time in an elaborate and prosy speech of the gold school.

SENATOR BARNUM,

Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has been interviewed, and says that the vote on the Matthews resolution shows a two-thirds majority for the Silver bill. "If a full Senate votes on the bill, it will not alter the result. Windom, who voted with us on the resolution, will vote for the bill. He said so. It is a foregone conclusion that the bill will become a law, even over a veto, if it comes to that. It will not disturb the Democratic party at all. The Democrats who oppose the Silver bill will acquiesce, and stand to their principles just as truly as if their policy had been adopted. Gen. Ewing and others will find themselves mistaken. The passage of the Silver bill

WILL SETTLE THE WHOLE QUESTION,

and the party will take its course as united and solid as ever. We do not believe that it is the best financial policy, but the difference does not involve an abandonment of our principles. No, sir; the party will not get rid of us so easily. We will stand by it. There is no danger of this question splitting the Democracy in the campaign of 1880. The question will be settled long before that time. It may bring about matters so that New York will not be necessary in 1880, and then a Western man will be nominated. That is quite likely."

JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A Washington correspondent says: Conversation with prominent members of the Administration shows it the general belief here that the Silver bill will become a law. Secretary Sherman, in conversation this morning, said he saw no reason for believing the Bland bill could be defeated. He had watched the vote in the Senate, and it was perfectly evident to him that two-thirds of the Senators, as well as two-thirds of the members of the House, were in favor of the passage of the bill. It was possible the Allison amendment might be put on, but

THAT DID NOT MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE.

He expressed the opinion that the likelihood of the passage of the Silver bill was not understood in New York. He was not surprised at the course of the gold market. The remonetization of the silver dollar would not affect gold or greenbacks at once. All the silver that could be coined for several months would be used for the payment of duties, and the people generally would not see much of it for some time after the passage of the bill. As the supply of silver increases, gold will wholly disappear and greenbacks gradually depreciate. The Secretary thinks the silver advocates generally

WILL BE DISAPPOINTED

with the immediate effect of the remonetization of silver, and that the ultimate effect will be to strengthen the paper inflationists. The Secretary expects that the sale of the 4-per-cents on the popular basis will continue. Two millions have been already purchased, and the banks are sending in bonds and taking 4-per-cents on sale in accordance with the terms of the Secretary's recent circular. The State of Kansas has purchased $200,000 worth of these bonds, which will be delivered this week.

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA,

expresses the opinion that the Bland bill will be amended in the Senate so as to give the Government the benefit of seigniorage. Senator Jones intends to make a speech, in which he will show that none of the predicted evils will result from the remonetization of silver.

THE LEAGUE.

SILVER MEN IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Silver League, or whatever the Congressional organization having for its purpose the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver may be called, held another secret caucus this afternoon after the adjournment of the House. The purpose of the meeting was to announce the Executive and Finance Committees which had been appointed by the Chairman, in accordance with a resolution of the previous caucus, and to consider ways and means for the propagation of the doctrines to which the League subscribes. The only result accomplished was the adoption of a resolution directing the Executive Committee to solicit subscriptions to a fund for the distribution of documents, and for the general purposes of the League. Gen. Butler headed the list by a subscription of $50, amid the applause of the caucus. There were many suggestions of importance and significance, which may be gathered from the following

DETAILED AND AUTHENTIC REPORT

of the proceedings: Buckner, of Missouri, Chairman of the organization, reported that 117 members of the House have subscribed to a resolution explaining the purpose of the organization—namely, the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, and that other names were expected. Buckner then announced the Committees, which have already been printed,—the Finance Committee, consisting of Wright, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts; Mills, of Texas; Townshend, of Illinois; and others, as the Executive Committee. Buckner also stated that he had received several communications from Massachusetts to the effect that public documents were needed there, and there would be a complete revolution in public sentiment in Massachusetts. He had also read a dispatch from the Boston *Herald* offering to give the League one column and a half for such matter as they might desire for publication. Gen. Butler interposed, and said: "The Boston *Herald* has been the most persistent, virulent, and violent of the hard-money papers in Massachusetts heretofore. I am very glad to hear that there is to be any change."

Chairman Buckner further said that he had written the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and the Baltimore *Sun* to know the prices they would ask for the presentation of speeches and documents friendly to the League in their regular weekly issues, but had received no replies.

Bragg, of Wisconsin, said: "The Chicago *Times* denounces us as lunatics, but says that we display more sense than either of the other parties, as we know what we want and are determined to get it. In that respect we differ from other organizations."

Springer, of Illinois, said

THE OBJECT OF THE CAUCUS

was to consider a bill for the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. There were some of the State Legislatures in session in States where Senators are opposed to these measures. Springer recommended that correspondence should be entered into by the Executive Committee to induce those Legislatures to pass resolutions instructing their Senators to vote for these bills. He said that a careful canvass of the Senate showed that it was only barely possible that there would be two-thirds in the Senate for the silver bill as it came from the House. It was essential to have their votes. There were three Southern Senators, Hill, Lamar, and Butler, of South Carolina, who were not in harmony with their States, and who ought to be instructed. Springer has learned privately that the Legislature of South Carolina, which is now in session, is favorable to silver remonetization, but that the Charleston delegation, which is the brains of the Assembly, is under the influence of the Cotton Exporting Exchange, which is opposed to silver.

Gabe Bouck, of Wisconsin, wanted public documents for distribution at a reasonable price.

Gen. Butler said that speeches or memorials could be printed as a part of the *Congressional Record*, as the vote of to-day on the Matthews Silver resolution showed that the silver men had two-thirds majority to suspend any rules that stood in the way. Said Gen. Butler: "Since we are to have all the money power to fight, we can suspend the rules and order printed anything at any time."

Wright, of Pennsylvania, of the Finance Committee, moved that members of the League be assessed $20 for expenses.

Gen. Butler opposed this. He said that the debate in the House on the Matthews' resolution to-day showed that there were 187 silver men; that there were only 117 on the list, and an assessment might frighten away the rest.

THEY OUGHT ALL TO BE BROUGHT IN.

Every one should be invited to come without money and without price.

Wright suggested that members of the League might be invited to call upon the Finance Committee and make subscription.

Gen. Butler suggested, amid much merriment, that they might all of them forget.

Judge Bright, of Tennessee, protested against an assessment of any sum upon members of the League, and stated that Congressmen generally were more interested in their own offspring and the fruit of their own brains, namely, silver speeches, than they were in the productions of anybody else; that he had already expended $100 himself in distributing his own speeches this session, and did not feel like paying anything more.

Wright, of Pennsylvania, again interrupted, saying: "We must have money anyhow in some way. I can't stand in the breach as I have done before." He mildly rebuked Gen. Butler, whom he called a "venerable man," for opposing him, and suggested that there be an assessment of $5.

Sparks, of Illinois, suggested that everybody should pay what they desired.

Springer thought that Jones and Sharon and some of the silver men might be eager to pay $100, and that it would be cruel to prevent them by an assessment of $5.

Townshend, of Illinois, thought that the matter should be left to the Finance Committee, of which he himself is a member.

The matter was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution directing the Finance Committee to solicit subscription, whereupon Gen. Butler immediately

WALKED FORWARD AND SUBSCRIBED $50,

which act was cheered. He then took the floor to make a speech, which had the most thought in it of any remarks that were made. The following in substance is the speech:

I suggest, gentlemen, some thoughts for your consideration. It is clear that remonetization of silver will take place. We should consider the means of carrying this out when we have passed the bill. We should see to it that whatever bill is passed is executed in a friendly spirit. We should take into consideration ways and means of getting such an act executed with vigor and friendliness. We can now think of it without passion or feeling, whereas later, in the face of a Presidential obstacle, we may feel too sore to think carefully. We must use every means in our power to control the administration of the Finance Department. There are important differences between the relations of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress to those of all other Departments. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to report directly to the House. He is the only Cabinet officer that is required to do this. When the act was drawn by Alexander Hamilton he had this fact in view. He also was a bi-metallist, although circumstances were reversed. In drawing the Treasury act he placed in it a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury should be required to make his report directly to the House and not to the President. He was to be made responsible to the branch of Government which carried the purse-strings. He might be called before the House in person to answer any question. This is the law to-day. When Jefferson drew the State Department act he did not like that feature of the Treasury Department act, so strongly supported by Hamilton, and, on the ground that the Secretary of diplomacy required more mystery, that passage was omitted from the State Department act. The Executive Committee of this League should consider these facts. It may be necessary to insert in full some provisions looking to a very friendly execution of whatever act may be passed.

Crittenden, of Missouri, asked Gen. Butler if he meant that the Secretary of the Treasury could now be summoned upon the floor of the House.

Gen. Butler—"Yes, sir."

WILL SHERMAN RESIGN?

Springer, of Ill.—"Should the Secretary of the Treasury not resign if the Silver bill should become a law?"

Gen. Butler—"That is farther than I have got; it may not be necessary that he should. The Secretary of the Treasury may become a convert to our cause, and a new convert is the most zealous of advocates. We should proceed with great care. Members who have measures affecting this general question to present should submit them to the Executive Committee for consideration, and not go it alone. That was the way under old Democratic times."

The suggestion was then made that the Senate should be invited to co-operate with the House League.

Gen. Ewing opposed this on the ground that it would not be always convenient to meet together.

THE NAME.

There was then considerable discussion as to the title to be given to the League.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, wanted it to be called the Finance Reform Association, and said that it might be well to make the title a liberal one, as the League sometimes might want to tax National Banks. Mr. Townshend thought also that it should not be called the Greenback Association, as that was not its purpose, and as there was such an association which had political objects.

Gen. Ewing suggested that it be called the Silver and Greenback League, but it was decided to defer the selection of a title until the next meeting. The League thereupon adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—A meeting of the members of the Greenback and Silver Association, organized for the purpose of securing the remonetization of silver and repeal of the esumption act, was held in the room of the ouse Judiciary Committee immediately after djournment to-day. The appointment of Ex-cutive and Finance Committees as heretofore ublished were announced and unanimously greed to. Resolutions were adopted in-tructing the Finance Committee to so-cit subscriptions to defray the ex-enses of printing and distributing docu-ents, authorizing the Executive Committee to orrespond with Senators and invite an inde-endent organization of that body, with an Ex-cutive Committee, in conjunction with that of e House Association. The Executive Com-ittee was also instructed to investigate and port concerning the old law which authorizes e Secretary of the Treasury to appear before e House of Representatives in person and swer inquiries, etc. This report is to be made ith a view of determining the advisability of lling the Secretary of the Treasury before the ouse on the silver question in the event of the xecutive being arrayed against the views of e majority on silver resumption.

HE "GOLD MOVEMENT."

TTEMPT OF THE NEW YORK BANKERS TO BRING ON A FINANCIAL MISCARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The New York *Evening ost* to-day says: "The banks here, or several of em, have, since gold fell below 102, been buying rge amounts of gold, thereby putting a part, and, some cases, the whole of their capital in gold. is they have done so as to be in a position to en-urage the use of gold among their customers, th the hope of creating such an extended use for at metal in mercantile transactions as shall make e transition from paper to a gold basis the more sy when the appointed and proper time comes."

WHAT CLEVELAND BANKERS THINK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—The proposition made various New York banks recently to pre-itate resumption by the use of large sums of ld which they have stored away in their vaults s calculated to create a sensation in banking cles everywhere. It is generally understood re that it is a stroke at the Bland bill; the w York bankers preferring to suffer some-at in the beginning, in order to carry their int against the silver advocates. Here in eveland, where there is an almost equal di-ion of opinion between the two great finan-l ideas of the time, as a matter of course me favor and some oppose the attempt of the w York banks. Just to see how these opin-s run, however, the following interviews re had:

MR. EDWARD PERKINS,

the firm of Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins, leading banker, said that the New York banks nnot resume specie payments, from the fact at their reserves are not large enough. The changes of the country amount to about ,400,000,000, and to handle these on a specie sis at least one-tenth of that amount of gold serve would be needed, but they only have me $50,000,000 at the largest estimate, and I ubt their having that amount. I doubt many the New York banks favoring the move. It simply a little talk upon the part of a few. I ow one of the largest of them—the Import-' and Traders'—is strongly opposed to it. I confident that the country cannot resume at esent, and

SECRETARY SHERMAN UNDERSTOOD THIS

en he had that clause inserted in the Re-mption act which provides that when the serve shall fall below $300,000,000 the Gov-ment may have power to suspend specie-yments. If Secretary Sherman, the greatest umptionist in the country, thought it needed millions to resume, how can the New York ks do so on one-sixth that sum and still ry on the business of the country? The ole movement is simply an effort to defeat Bland bill. The effect upon the banks of the ntry of such a scheme, if successful, would to make them carry on business in two kinds urrency, or else be to the trouble of reduc-all to gold, or a gold basis.

Ir. T. P. Handy, of the Merchants' National, s of opinion that resumption might be accom-shed at an earlier day than that fixed in the sumption act, and thought the movement of New York bankers would tend to hasten umption.

MR. DAN P. EELLS,

the Commercial National Bank, one of the undest financial men in the State, deprecated such action as that proposed. He said re is no need of it, in the first place, as day fixed for resumption is comparatively r, and, if it is possible to resume, that will soon enough to try. The movement will, if dertaken, simply greatly increase exchange, he country banks never were managed on a d basis.

MR. JOHN F. WHITELAW,

the National City Bank, thought the move a d one, and in the course of his remarks pre-ted several thrusts at the Bland bill, saying t debtors are favoring it, and the principal antage from it will be derived by owners bonanza mines.

ll these gentlemen, so far as I know, are ublicans, and all agree that the move of New York banks is a direct attack upon the nd bill.

SUBSIDIES.

GENERAL ANSWER TO ALL LOBBYISTS OF THIS CLASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House by re than two-thirds passed a resolution, intro-ed by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, declaring inst the granting of any subsidies. The e was much larger than had been expected, too much reliance should not be placed upon h a vote. It is not an iron-bound record. ilar votes have been taken in other Con-esses, and the same men have subsequently, the same Congress, voted the most liberal sidies. They are likely to do so in this Con-s. There were many votes given for this olution this afternoon which are certain to be en to the various subsidies, so the resolution no more, practically, than the Pope's bull inst the comet.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC FIGHT.

he contest between the Texas Pacific people the Southern Pacific, or Huntington scheme, eing made in the House Judiciary as well as the Pacific Railroad Committee. In the iciary Committee the subject is brought up the reference of the laws of the Territory of zona for the approval of Congress. The gen-l law requires that territorial acts shall be roved by Congress. In the laws submitted Arizona for approval is a charter granted by Legislature of that Territory giving to the thern Pacific Company the right to construct ailroad from Fort Yuma, the present west-terminus of that road, to the western ndary of that Territory at El Paso. This nt is along a line

VERY NEARLY THE SAME

that of the Tom Scott Texas Pacific Compa-under the Congressional charter. The fight ween Scott and Huntington in the Judiciary ns upon the approval of this particular law Arizona. A sub-committee, consisting of nger, of Michigan, and Culberson, of Texas, been appointed to consider the laws. Conger nderstood to favor Huntington, and Culber-Tom Scott. A report will probably be de to the whole Committee by Tuesday. If ngress approves this grant of Arizona to the thern Pacific, the officers of that Company that they will extend the Southern Pacific m Fort Yuma to El Paso, without any aid m Congress, along the very line which the tt people ask such a large subsidy.

MIXED CLAIMS.

T HOW FAR THOSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO ARE MIXED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The report of House Committee on Foreign Affairs in re-d to the Mexican awards treats of two sub-s. First, it advises the House that the ap-priation recommended by Secretaries Fish Evarts to pay the awards against the United es made by the late Mixed Claims Commis-should be made by Congress; and, second, lecides that Congress has no jurisdiction to end the payment of any award against ico, even if it was obtained by fraud and ury. The number of

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

by citizens of the United States during sessions of the Commission was 1,017, and amount $470,126,613. The number of ns preferred by the Mexicans against the ed States was 998, and the amount $86,-91. The awards to citizens of the United es amounted to $4,125,622, and to citizens lexico to $150,498. The Mexican Govern-has already paid two installments of ,000, but the bill which passed in the House he last Congress, making an appropriation y the amount due from the United States,

FAILED IN THE SENATE.

e Committee declares that the appropria-recommended by Secretaries Fish and ts should now be made, but are of the on further that, as questions of large im-nce and benefit to the United States were d by the Commission, the $114,948, is the sum due after deducting the ex-s of the Commission, should not be paid ether out of the first installment from Mexico, but should be paid by pro rata deductions at the rate of

NOT MORE THAN 5 PER CENT

from all the payments by Mexico as they shall be made, and it is proper to remark that this feature of the bill meets the views of Secretary Evarts. The Committee submit with this report a bill to carry out the objects of the treaty, and recommend its passage. The Committee reports back the resolution referring to the Weil and LaArbia claims, with an adverse recommendation. The Mexican Government, through its agents, had appealed to the sense of justice of the United States Government to be relieved from the payment of these two awards, on the ground that they were obtained by fraud and perjury.

THE ARMY.

BANNING'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The bill introduced in the House by Gen. Banning for the reorganization of the army reduces the number of enlisted men to 20,000 and the number of regimental organizations as follows: Cavalry regiments, from ten to six; artillery regiments, from five to three; infantry regiments, from twenty-five to fifteen; makes infantry regiments consist of three battalions of four companies each, of which two battalions shall constitute the peace establishment; provides for the reorganization and reduction of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and for filling certain of the grades by details from the line of the army; abolishes the Bureau of Military Justice, and provides for the detail of an officer and Judge-Advocate with the rank of Colonel; provides for the consolidation of the Quartermaster's Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies,—making a great reduction in the number of officers, and filling grades by details from the line of the army; require the Secretary of War to report to the next session of Congress what reductions can be made in the Medical Department; reorganizes the Pay Department, making the Paymaster-General a Colonel; abolishes the grade of Deputy-Paymaster-General, and fixes the number of Paymasters at twenty-five, being a reduction of twenty-seven Paymasters; provides for the constitution of a Board, to consist of the three Major-Generals, to report a plan for the reorganization of the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department; provides for ridding the army of officers rendered supernumerary by the provisions of the bill, and for the reduction of the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals to one of the former and three of the latter as vacancies occur in the grades; provides that General officers shall have the following aids: General, 3, no limit as to rank; Lieutenant-General, 2, not above the rank of Major; Major-General, 2, not above the rank of Major; Brigadier-General, 2, from First and Second-Lieutenants, no increase of rank or pay on account of detail; to have first served five years with their commands, and no detail to be made more than five years.

No officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted until he shall have passed examination before three officers of his own branch of the service senior to him in rank. On failure to pass a first examination he is to be suspended for one year, and to be re-examined. All promotions shall be lineal to all grades below the rank of Brigadier-General. All appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be made from graduates of West Point and non-commissioned officers of the army; worthy officers shall each year be sent from regiments before the Board. No officer to be detailed to service in any staff department till he shall have served five years with his command. Details cannot exceed four years in any one staff department at any time. Headquarters of the army in time of peace to be at Washington, and all orders to be issued through the General of the Army. Details of officers as Presidents of Colleges, etc., shall be only made from officers on a retired list. Officers to be retired at the age of 62 or after 45 years of service. Officers who have received a vote of thanks from Congress may be retained until they have served fifty-five years.

Laundresses abolished, except wives of soldiers, who continue until the expiration of the term of enlistment of their husbands. The bill localizes the recruiting to be done by details of officers from each regiment; abolishes the grade of Company Wagoner; extra Lieutenants as Adjutants and Quartermasters are abolished, such offices to be filled hereafter by regimental details of the same rank. Military Division and Department headquarters to be established upon Government property. Authorizes the President to make regulations for the army; provided that all chiefs of staff departments, in matters of accountability and administration, shall be under the Secretary of War, and in matters connected with military operations shall be chiefs of staff to the General of the Army. Hereafter no civilians to be Professors at the Military Academy, but Professorships to be filled by details from the army.

THE ARMY PAY-BILL

introduced by Gen. Banning fixes the annual pay of officers of the army as follows: The General, $10,000 a year; Lieutenant-General, $8,000; Major-General, $6,000; Brigadier-General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,000; Lieutenant-Colonel, $2,500; Major, $2,000; Captain (mounted), $1,800; Captain (not mounted), $1,600; First Lieutenant (mounted), $1,600; First Lieutenant (not mounted), $1,400; Second Lieutenant (mounted), $1,200; Second Lieutenant (not mounted), $1,000; Ordnance Storekeeper, $1,600.

The second section makes considerable reductions in allowances for forage and for rent of quarters.

Sec. 3 increases the monthly pay of non-commisioned officers as follows: Sergeant-Major, from $23 to $34 per month; Quartermaster-Sergeant, from $22 to $33; Chief Trumpeter, from $22 to $24; First Sergeant, from $22 to $33; Sergeants, from $17 to $24; all Corporals, from $15 to $20 per month.

The bill reduces the pay of commissioned officers, including allowances for quarters, fuel, and forage, in round numbers about $1,250,000 per annum. It increases the total pay of non-commissioned officers about $55,000 a year, but this will be much more than compensated by the reduction in the number of those men provided for in Gen. Banning's bill to reorganize the army. The two bills reduce the cost of the army between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

CHANDLER AGAIN.

BILLY CALLS ON MAJ. BURKE FOR DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The following telegram, sent to New Orleans to-night, explains itself:

Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans: Referring to denials in a recently-published interview of yours, I have the honor respectfully to ask you this question: Were you, as representative of the Nicholls Government, with other Southern men and Messrs. Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, Charles Foster, and James A. Garfield, all or any of them, and other Northern men, present at a conference or conferences at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington about Feb. 26 last, concerning Louisiana affairs? If so, was any written paper, whether signed or unsigned, and whether with or without names affixed as witnesses of its correctness, made then or subsequently, embodying or purporting to state the whole or any part of any agreement, understanding, or intention, resulting from such conference or conferences concerning Louisiana affairs or concerning the Packard or Nicholls Government, or the Federal troops in New Orleans? If so, have you now, or have you ever had, that paper or a copy thereof? Is it in existence? If so, where is it now? If not, when, where, and by whom was it destroyed, and will you or not make it or a copy of it public if you have it?

(Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

MR. CHANDLER SAID TO-NIGHT:

"It has never been charged that the written memorandum authenticating the alleged bargain made at the Wormley's Hotel conference of Feb. 26 was signed by Stanley Matthews, or Charles Foster, or any other Republicans, but that a written memorandum was drawn up showing the understanding that had been reached by the conferees; that this was read over and agreed to as substantially correct; and that at the same time the Southern Democrats, or some of them, affixed their names to the paper as witnesses of its correctnes, and the paper was then deposited with Maj. Burke. I have been informed that Gen. Garfield was not quite satisfied with the way the bargain was expressed in the Burke memorandum, and so he made a memorandum of his own which he says he shall publish if Burke's paper is made public."

NOTES AND NEWS.

GOOD ADVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Secretary Evarts is not a very encouraging person to applicants for Consulates. This morning a scene occurred which is typical of many others. An Illinois gentleman had applied for a Consulate. He had visited the Secretary before, and called for the last time. He was indorsed by the Illinois Senators and entire Congressional delegation, by a great number of Illinois State Senators and Representatives, by the Governor and other officers of that State, by a long list of influential persons. Mr. Evarts, after looking the papers over, said: "Why do you seek a Consulate? It seems to me that, from your prominence, you would do us—that is, the Republican party—more good by remaining in Illinois." The applicant, somewhat restive, agreed with the Secretary that he might be useful in Illinois, and may possibly withdraw his papers.

DAVIS' HOBBY.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who is investigating the alleged discrepancies in the Treasury accounts, claims to have discovered that, in 1870, the Treasury officials under Gov. Boutwell made a forced balance of $200,000,000 to straighten old accounts. Senator Davis claims that this is a deficit.

CONKLING.

Senator Conkling, a few days since, in a conversation relating to the same charges as those now made from New Orleans by Maj. Burke, that he had a speech ready last winter opposing the counting of the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, authorized the statement that such charge was absolutely false.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

Gen. Schurz adopted a novel method of ascertaining the condition of the Freedmen's Hospital, upon which he has had a Commission at work for some time without very satisfactory results. He drove out there himself unexpectedly, and, taking an officer with him to administer oaths, he found chief officers absent. He examined the establishment and swore various employes and subordinate officers, and obtained a clear insight into the management of the institution. This practical examination overthrew much of the defense which the officers have been trying hard to make.

DOCTORING SUGARS.

A new defect in the Appraiser's office in New York has been discovered. The sugar experts employed by the Government report that the original cause of the difficulty as regards Demarara sugar arose from the negligence of the examiners in the Appraiser's office in New York. If they had reported the fact of the sudden change in the outward appearance of the sugars the great frauds would not have been possible. The goods were, however, passed without notice or criticism, and now, on the eve of a revision of the tariff, parties are appearing before the Ways and Means Committee to cure this evil.

INDORSED.

There are rumors that Secretary Sherman is not pleased with the action of Attorney-General Devens with respect to the Louisiana Returning Board, and thinks that the Administration should not abandon Wells and Anderson in their extremity. There was a conference of several of the Cabinet to-day, but it is understood that the position taken by the Attorney-General was fully indorsed by the President.

SUPREME-COURT DECISION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The following decision was rendered in the Supreme Court today: No. 121, Deming et al. vs. Perdicaries et al., appeal from the Circuit Court, District of South Carolina. The question in this case is between the holders of stock of the Charleston Gaslight Company, who purchased at a confiscation-sale by the Confederate States, and the original holders of the stock. The Court sustains the title of the latter, holding that it is settled so fully that the principle is axiomatic that all acts done in aid of the Rebellion were illegal and of no validity, and that it would be a waste of time to discuss the question that the sale gave no rights to the purchasers and took none from the loyal owners. In contemplation of the law the rightful relations of both to the property were just the same afterwards that they were before; and as to those who have taken by transfer from the purchasers, it is said that they can be no better off than their vendors. Affirmed.

INTEREST ON BANK SECURITIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent a communication to that body showing the amount of interest paid in coin and currency to National Banks from bonds held by the Treasurer for the security and redemption of the currency issues of said banks from 1863 to Jan. 1, 1870. The recapitulation shows coin interest so paid, $244,278,271; currency interest, $8,559,285. Total, $252,837,556.

EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS.

The President to-day appointed Bennet H. Young and B. Magoffin Honorary Commissioners to represent Kentucky at the Paris Exposition, and Daniel J. Hayes and William L. Scaife to represent Pennsylvania.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

The popular subscription to the 4 per cent loan to-day aggregated about $600,000, making the total subscriptions to date about $2,600,000. Eight banks were to-day designated as depositories in addition to those already engaged in receiving deposits under the recent circular of the Department.

RETRENCHMENT.

A reduction in the Philadelphia Custom-House was decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. Ten officers will be dispensed with, making a net reduction in salaries of $13,197. The order for the reduction is to go into effect on the 1st of February.

The United State Attorney of South Carolina, writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to inquiries concerning the recent escape of prisoners while in custody of Deputy United States Marshal Pitman, says he does not think the Deputy-Marshal connived at their escape. He writes: In November last, while Pitman was attending the United States Court as a witness, a crowd of distillers and their friends went to his house, and driving out his wife and children burned his house in their presence.

DEPREDATIONS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a dispatch from Special Agent Hector, in Florida, stating that the Grand Jury at Jacksonville found indictments in seventeen cases against alleged timber depredators in that State, involving an immense value in lumber, timber, tar, turpentine, and resin.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

to-night entertained a large company at his residence in this city, consisting of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and Chiefs of the various Bureaus of the Treasury Department.

A DRAWBACK ON TOBACCO.

Representative McCook, by request, introduced a bill to-day providing that, from and after the date of any act of Congress by which a rate of tax on manufactured tobacco is fixed at less than 24 cents per pound shall take effect, there shall be an allowance of drawback to all persons who, at the time such act takes effect, lawfully own and possess manufactured tobacco on which the internal tax of 24 cents per pound has been paid by suitable revenue stamps properly affixed to the same, provided that no claim shall be entertained or allowed for allowance of drawback for any sum less than $50,000.

THE UTAH ELECTIVE BILL.

The Hon. George Q. Cannon, Mormon Delegate in Congress, Dr. Mary Walker, and Mrs. Spencer, of this city, had a hearing before the House Sub-Committee on Territories to-day in opposition to the Utah Elective bill, giving the people of that Territory a secret ballot, and disfranchising polygamists and women. Mr. Cannon denied the existence of a union of the Church and State, and declared the demand on Congress for a free ballot to be without reason in fact, as those non-Mormons who are making such demand are simply carpet-baggers and adventurers. Dr. Mary Walker protested against Congressional interference with Mormon polygamists, on the ground that the Utah system of marriage from a physiological standpoint is an improvement on monogamy, and a more enlightened phase of the social evil. Mrs. Spencer, a strong Woman's-Rights advocate, based her objection to disfranchising the polygamists in Utah on the ground that it would be in bad taste for the Congress of the United States, which she declared to be composed in part of practical polygamists, to interfere with the Mormons. It is understood that the Committee will soon report the bill.

THE CALIFORNIA CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections, by a party vote of 7 to 4, agreed that Wigginton (Democrat) was entitled to a seat from California, and that Pacheco (Republican), the sitting member, was not. The majority will submit their report on Wednesday. The following is the vote: For Wigginton, Harris, Springer, Candler, Turney, Cobb, Williams, and Ellis; for Pacheco, Wait, Thornburgh, Price, and Hiscock.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—In the Senate a great part of the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions remonstrating against a reduction of certain tariff duties and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, etc., all of which were referred.

Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of 1,200 citizens of Albany, N. Y., in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act. Referred.

Mr. Beck gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the resolution submitted by him last week, declaring it inexpedient either to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for the $37,196,045 asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund.

The House bill to remove the obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers was taken up, and passed after a brief discussion.

Mr. Beck presented a petition by citizens of Kentucky in favor of the reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred.

Mr. Wallace (Pa.) presented a petition by tobacco dealers of that State remonstrating against any change in the tax on tobacco unless it be absolutely abolished. Referred.

Mr. Booth presented a petition of citizens of California opposing any further legislation to aid the Southern Pacific Road.

Mr. Eustis present a memorial of Louisiana sugar-planters asking Congress to pass a levee bill on the basis of the report of the Commission of Engineers appointed to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the House amendment to the bill to further regulate the purchase of material for public printing and binding. The amendment was concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on the petition asking for an investigation in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Plumb—Providing for the disposition of public timber and timber lands of the United States; also a bill to amend the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in regard to compensation to railroads for Government transportation.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to reimburse the States of Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado for expenses incurred by said States in repelling invasions and the suppression of Indian hostilities. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of unfinished business, being the House bill to authorize the free coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character.

Mr. Morrill made a long speech in opposition thereto. He argued that to sustain the silver standard would cost annually about 1 per cent for abrasion, while that of gold would not exceed one-twentieth of 1 per cent. The double standard put forth by the United States on the terms now proposed would be only so in name. As to paying the debt in silver, Mr. Morrill held that it would cost 1¼ per cent more to coin silver than gold, and 1 per cent more to maintain it would be lost. He alluded to the disastrous effect on our credit of such payment, and said to allow duties to be paid in silver would be a striking boon suddenly granted to foreign industry without any advantageous equivalent. To use depreciated silver in the payment of pensions and war creditors would be shaving them only to give the shave to later and less deserving foreign creditors eager to supplant our people by furnishing larger supplies of foreign products. Those who first received a depreciated currency, not owing debts where it can and will be promptly applied, would bear all the loss. The labor of this country is entitled to be paid in the best money the world affords. Prohibit the circulation of all small bills, then silver or gold virtually would fill the vacuum and specie resumption might not only be facilitated, but maintained with little apprehension of interruption. There has been so large an increase of the stock of silver as of itself to affect a positive reduction in its value, and this result has been confirmed and made irreversible by the new and extensive European disuse of silver coinage. He indicated the advisability of obtaining co-operation of other leading nations in fixing upon a common ratio of value between gold and silver before embarking upon a course of independent action from which there would be no retreat. He also argued to show that, even in the lower pecuniary sense of profit, the Government of the United States could not be the gainer by proposing to pay either the public debt or United States notes in silver; that such a payment would violate public pledges as to the whole, and violate existing statutes as to all that part of the debt contracted since 1870, and for which gold has been received; that the remonetization of silver means the banishment of gold, and our degredation among nations to a second or third rank; that it would be a sweeping 10 per cent reduction of all duties on imports, requiring the imposition of new taxes to that extent; that it would prevent the further funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest, and give to the present holders of our 6 per cent bonds a great advantage: that instead of aiding resumption it would only inflate a currency already too long depreciated, and consign it to a still lower depth; that instead of being a tonic to spur idle capital once more into activity, it would be its bane, destructive of all vitality, and that as a permanent silver standard it would not only be void of all stability and the dearest and clumsiest in its introduction and maintenance, but that it would reduce the wages of labor to the full extent of the difference there might be between its purchasing power and that of gold.

In conclusion, he said: Should the bill become a law without fundamental amendment, and the evils I have anticipated not be verified, there is no one who would rejoice more than myself; but I cannot shut my eyes to the teachings of eminent men who have adorned our history in the conduct of our national affairs, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that while we may coin dollars containing as little silver as we please, yet they will not secure more than a local recognition, nor exempt us from frequent and great disasters, and at last we shall have none of that money which represents the combined wants of the poor and rich, not less than those of the great commercial interests of the human race.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks Mr. Wallace (Pa.) took the floor with the understanding that he would proceed with his argument tomorrow.

Mr. Allison presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians from the borders of Texas and Mexico to the Indian Territory. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

A great number of bills were presented and referred. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Whitthorne—To secure the pay and wages due employes of railroads engaged in inter-State commerce.

By Mr. Brogden—Securing to all the States an equal measure of patronage in the Civil Sevice of the Government.

By Mr. Leonard—Fixing the number of Representatives in Congress at 150.

By Mr. Cox of Ohio (by request)—To enforce the judgments and decrees of United States Courts in other districts and States than those by which they have been rendered.

By Mr. Cummings—To equalize the bounties of soldiers.

By Mr. Caswell—Abolishing the tax on bank-deposits.

By Mr. Kenna—A joint resolution relating to the repeal of the Resumption act and remonetization of silver.

By Mr. Banning—To reorganize the army, to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and to reduce the cost of its support; also, to regulate the pay of the army.

Mr. Yeates presented the resolutions of a meeting of a number of citizens of North Carolina, denying the charges made against that State by Lieut. Waldron in regard to the wreck of the steamship Huron.

By Mr. Atkins—Making disclosures of private telegrams a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Riddle—Providing that in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits the only allowance to the manufacturer shall be one-half gallon for wastage.

By Mr. Lathrop—Amending the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt, and providing for the issuing of 4 per cent bonds.

By Mr. Buckner—To retire the circulation of National Banks, to substitute therefor Treasury notes receivable for all dues to the Government, including custom duties, and to abolish the tax on banking institutions.

By Mr. Glover—To improve and reform the Civil Service in the Executive Department.

By Mr. Stone—Declaring that certain lands granted to Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads have reverted to the United States, and donating the same to the Michigan & Ohio Railway Company.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt an anti-subsidy resolution.

A motion to adjourn was immediately interjected by Mr. Butler, and the vote thereon was taken by yeas and nays.

The motion to adjourn being defeated, the question recurred on adopting the anti-subsidy resolution and it was adopted—yeas, 179; nays, 85.

It declares that in the judgment of the House no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, indorsements, or by pledge of public credit should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aldrich, Bacon, Bagley, Baker (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banning, Bayne, Beebe, Bell, Benedict, Bicknell, Blackburn, Blount, Boone, Bouck, Boyd, Bragg, Brentano, Bremer, Briggs, Bright, Browne, Buckner, Burchard, Cabell, Caldwell (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Calkins, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Carlisle, Chittenden, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clark (Ia.), Clymer, Cobb, Collins, Conger, Covert, Cox (O.), Cox (N. Y.), Crapo, Crittenden, Cummings, Cutler, Davis (Cal.), Deering, Dickey, Durham, Dwight, Eames, Eickhoff, Ewing, Felton, Field,

Finley, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Fuller, Gardner, Garfield, Gause, Glover, Hale, Hanna, Hardenbergh, Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hart, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haskell, Hatcher, Hayes, Hazelton, Hendee, Henderson, Henry, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hewitt (Ala.), Herbert, Hunter, Humphrey, Hungerford, James, Jones (N. H.), Jones (O.), Jorgensen, Joyce, Keifer, Keightley, Ketcham, Knapp, Knott, Lapham, Lathrop, Ligon, Lindsey, Lockwood, Loring, Luttrell, Lynde, Maish, Marsh, Mayham, McCook, McGowan, McKenzie, McKinley, McMahon,

Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Muller, Neal, Norcross, Oliver, Overton, Patterson (Col.), Phelps, Phillips, Powers, Potter, Price, Pridemore, Quinn, Randolph, Reed, Reilly, Rice (O.), Roberts, Robinson (Ind.), Sapp, Sayler, Scales, Shallenberger, Shelley, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Smith (Ga.), Sparks, Springer, Starin, Stenger, Stone (Mich.), Stone (Ia.), Swann, Tipton, Townsend (O.), Townsend (N. Y.), Townshend (Ill.), Turner, Turney, Van Vorhes, Veeder, Wait, Walsh, Warner, Watson, Welch, White (Ind.), Williams (Del.), Willis (N. Y.), Willets, Wood, Wren, Wright—179.

NAYS.

Aiken, Atkins, Bisbee, Bridges, Brogden, Bundy, Cain, Caswell, Chalmers, Claflin, Cravens, Culberson,

Gunter, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hooker, House, Hubbell, Hunton, Ittner, Jones (Ala.), Kelley, Kenna, Killinger,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Robertson (La.), Robinson (Mass.), Schleicher, Sexton, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemons, Steele, Stephens,

Darrall, Davidson, Davis (N. C.), Denison, Dibrell, Dunnell, Elam, Ellis, Ellsworth, Errett, Evans (Pa.), Evans (Ind.), Evans (S. C.), Frye, Garth, Giddings, Goode,

Landers, Leonard, Mackey, Manning, Martin, Metcalf, Mills, Money, Morse, Muldrow, O'Neill, Patterson (N. Y.), Peddie, Pugh, Rainey, Reagan,

Stewart, Strait, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance, Waddell, Williams (Mich.), Williams (N. Y.), Williams (Ala.), Williams (Ore.), Willis (Ky.), Wilson, Yeates, Young—85.

Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate concurrent resolution for the payment of United States bonds, principal and interest, in gold or silver, known as the Matthews silver resolution.

Mr. Garfield moved that the House adjourn. He desired that his colleague (Ewing) would set a time for debate on the resolution.

Mr. Butler—We do not want debate.

Mr. Garfield—We have passed a bill on this subject without a word of debate. I do not propose to make any factious opposition to getting the sense of the House, but on a question so deeply affecting the public credit, reaching far beyond the mere technical legal question to which the resolution refers, we ought to have a fair decision.

Mr. Ewing—The bill which has passed the House is pending in the Senate. It may come back with amendments, when debate on the subject will be had.

Mr. Garfield subsequently withdrew his motion to adjourn, and a vote was taken on passing the resolution, which resulted—yeas, 189; nays, 79.

Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aiken, Aldrich, Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Bayne, Bell, Bicknell, Blackburn, Blount, Bouck, Boyd, Bragg, Brentano, Brewer, Bridges, Bright, Brogden, Browne, Buckner, Burchard, Burdick, Butler, Cabell, Cain, Caldwell (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Calkins, Candler, Cannon, Carlisle, Caswell, Chalmers, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clark (Ia.), Clymer, Cobb, Collins, Conger, Cox (O.), Cox (N. Y.), Cravens, Crittenden, Culberson, Cummings, Cutler, Davidson, Davis (N. C.), Deering, Dibrell, Dickey, Dunnell, Durham, Elam, Ellis, Errett, Evans (Ind.), Evans (S. C.), Ewing, Felton, Finley, Forney,

Fort, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gardner, Garth, Gause, Giddings, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Hanna, Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haskell, Hatcher, Hayes, Hazelton, Henderson, Henkle, Henry, Hewitt (Ala.), Herbert, Hooker, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Humphrey, Ittner, Jones (Ala.), Jones (O.), Keifer, Keightley, Kelley, Kenna, Killinger, Kimmel, Knapp, Knott, Lathrop, Ligon, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Manning, Marsh, Martin, Mayham, Mackenzie, McKinley, McMahon, Metcalf, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Muldrow, Neal, Oliver, Pacheco,

Page, Patterson (N. Y.), Patterson (Col.), Phelps, Phillips, Pollard, Pound, Price, Pridemore, Randolph, Rea, Reagan, Reilly, Rice (O.), Riddle, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson (La.), Robinson (Ind.), Ryan, Sampson, Sapp, Sayler, Scales, Sexton, Shallenberger, Shelley, Slemons, Smalls, Smith (Ga.), Sparks, Springer, Steele, Stephens, Stone (Mich.), Stone (Ia.), Strait, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Tipton, Townsend (O.), Townshend (Ill.), Tucker, Turner, Turney, Vance, Van Vorhes, Waddell, Walsh, Welch, White (Pa.), White (Ind.), Whitthorne, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ala.), Willis (Ky.), Willets, Wilson, Wren, Wright, Yeates, Young—189.

NAYS.

Bacon, Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Beebe, Bisbee, Blair, Briggs, Bundy, Campbell, Chittenden, Claflin, Clark (N. J.), Cole, Covert, Crapo, Davis (Cal.), Denison, Dwight, Eames, Eickhoff, Ellsworth, Evans (Pa.), Field, Freeman, Frye,

Garfield, Hale, Hardenbergh, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hart, Hendee, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hungerford, James, Jones (N. H.), Jorgensen, Joyce, Ketcham, Landers, Lapham, Leonard, Lindsay, Lockwood, Loring, McCook, Morse, Muller, Norcross, O'Neill, Overton,

Peddie, Potter, Powers, Pugh, Quinn, Rainey, Reed, Rice (Mass.), Robinson (Mass.), Schleicher, Sinnickson, Smith (Pa.), Starin, Stenger, Stewart, Swann, Veeder, Wait, Warner, Watson, Williams (Mich.), Williams (N. Y.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Ore.), Willis (N. Y.), Wood—79.

The House then adjourned.

A meeting of silver-men and resumption repealers was announced to take place immediately after adjournment.

FIRES.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—R. P. Jenkins & Co.'s drugstore was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The stock was valued at between $30,000 and $40,000. Losses 80 per cent of the valuation of the stock. The stock was insured in the following amounts: Commercial Union of London, $3,000; Mobile Underwriters', $2,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $2,500; Westchester, $2,000; Equitable of Nashville, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Ætna, $2,500; Scottish Commercial of Glasgow, $2,500. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 193 at 12:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a one-story frame building on Mill street, near Jones, owned and occupied by Edward Hennessey as a dwelling. Damage, $250, covered by insurance. Cause, a defective flue.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A fire on the fourth and fifth floors of 115 and 117 Worth street, occupied by G. C. Richardson & Co., carpet dealers, and Floyd Bailey, dry goods commission merchant, caused losses estimated at about $100,000. Amount of insurance is not known.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The street-car stable on the corner of Bank and Senman streets, with a large quantity of hay and grain, was burned at noon to-day. Loss about $10,000.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Jacobus Block in Montclair, occupied as stores and offices, burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insured.

FINANCIAL.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 28.—D. K. Hurlburt, of this city, a commission merchant and heavy grain and wool-dealer, made an assignment to-day, naming Col. E. S. Pierce as his Assignee. Figures of assets and liabilities are not given, but are understood to be quite large.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Henry McCullick, grain and live-stock dealer, of Keystone, Wells County, has failed. Liabilities $10,000.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—Patrick Carr, a Detroit street grocer, assigned to-day to John J. Curran. Bond was fixed at $10,000.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28.—Gen. Terry this morning received a dispatch from Gen. Gibbon, at Fort Shaw, Jan. 26, as follows: "There's no information here to show any movement by Sitting Bull. Col. McLeod is here now, and, from information in his possession, he considers any hostile movement on the part of Sitting Bull highly improbable."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The following dispatch was received here on Saturday evening through Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, FT. KEOGH, M. T., Jan. 26.—*To the Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Dakota, St. Paul:* Quite a large band of Indians from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of Cabin Creek, Dec 23. Reliable information reports Sitting Bull's camp as 500 lodges at Woody Mountain, Dec. 20; also, that almost daily additions of Indians from the Agencies above-named have been received,—one party of 100 warriors. Indications show that the camp was making preparations to move south. In addition to the large camp above-named, many lodges of hostile Indians were camped inside of the line of Rock and Frenchman Creeks. The previous report of Sitting Bull having been on this side is confirmed.

The order from the Adjutant-General's office regarding recruits for field-infantry is received. I would recommend that they be fully armed and equipped, furnished with Government transportation, and sent under charge of officers of a regiment now East via Stanley trail to this place. The winter thus far is unusually mild.

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel Commanding District.

Gen. Sherman to-day received a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, stating that the reported crossing of Sitting Bull into United States territory is not confirmed, but, should the rumor prove true, he will at once dispatch troops to Col. Miles at Fort Keogh.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Wisconsin State Senators Continue Stubbornly Hostile to Rusk.

That Tabooed Gentleman at Last Hastens to Withdraw His Name.

Monday's Proceedings in the Iowa State Legislature.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 28.—Both Houses of the General Assembly were in session to-day.

In the Senate bills were introduced by Mr. Meyer relating to the introduction of witnesses in criminal cases; by Mr. Bronson, providing for commutation of the sentence of criminals in the additional Penitentiary at Anamosa for good behavior; by Mr. Russell, to abolish preliminary examinations in certain cases; by Mr. Kinnee, in relation to lost instruments and proceedings thereon; by the same, to prohibit Justices of the Peace and attorneys from occupying the same room as an office; by Mr. Ham, requiring County Recorders to provide and keep on file an abstract of judgments of the United States District and Circuit Courts; by Mr. Wilson to provide for ditching lands by open or tile drains; by Mr. Stoneman, in relation to taxes voted in aid of railroads.

The House resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt law came up, and was read a third time.

Senator Woolson offered a substitute, that, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the law should be repealed immediately, but not instructing Senators or Representatives. The substitute was adopted and afterwards reconsidered, and Senator Young moved a substitute favoring such amendments of the law as should correct its abuses. Quite an extensive debate followed, in which Senators McCord, Woolson, Dashiel, Russell, Young, Stoneman, Foster, and Miller took part.

Adjournment was had before a vote was reached.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Polk, to authorize cities of the first and second class to provide for the construction of levees; by Mr. Holbrook, requiring School Boards to adopt text-books for the use of schools; by Mr. Fast, fixing the compensation of Sheriffs; by Mr. Parker, to reduce the charges for Supreme Court reports to $3 per volume; by Mr. Duncan, in relation to the negotiability of notes given for patent rights; by Mr. Alford, to prevent the spread of cockle-burr and Canada thistles.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Waterman, that all resolutions on national finance be submitted to the House without debate, which was tabled.

After some debate, in which Mr. Stone, of Marion, was the leader in opposition, O'Donnell's bill to procure the right of way over railroad bridges across the Mississippi River was taken up and passed.

The House voted to take only one session a day until further ordered.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—Both Houses had short sessions to-night. In the Senate bills were introduced appropriating $25,000 for the Industrial School at Milwaukee, and fixing the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General at $2,000 per annum. Bills passed to make valid the acts of certain timber agents, and appropriating $1,500 to the widow of the late Moses M. Strong, Assistant State Geologist.

A large number of bills were introduced in the Assembly, none of special importance. The bill appropriating $1,500 to the widow of the late Moses M. Strong was concurred in.

After adjournment of the Senate to-night the Republican Senators held a caucus to take into consideration the question of the confirmation of Jerry Rusk's appointment as Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Rusk sent in word by Chief-Clerk Turner that, if a majority of the Republicans were against him, he would withdraw in the morning. A vote was then taken, resulting 5 for confirmation and 11 against, five Senators being absent. This would, with the Democrats voting in opposition, make the result in the open Senate 22 against confirmation to 11 for. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democrats will hold a caucus previous to the morning session.

Mr. Rusk is expected to withdraw the first thing in the morning. His letter will state that he never sought the position, did not know of Gov. Smith's ever having thought of him till informed of his nomination by telegraph, and would not accept under any circumstances.

In the caucus Senator Price made an extended speech opposing the nomination on political grounds, saying that Mr. Rusk's appointment would go far to disrupt the Republican party in the State. There is great excitement to-night over the situation, and the opposition to Mr. Rusk is more bitter than ever. He declares himself a much injured and maligned individual.

Later information direct from the Governor indicates that he will withdraw Rusk in the morning.

The Democrats, if they can get five Republicans to coalesce, will endeavor to force the confirmation.

At a late hour this evening Gen. Rusk furnished to the press the following copy of a letter addressed by him this afternoon to Gov. Smith, declining the appointment of Railroad Commissioner:

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28, 1878.—*To His Excellency William E. Smith:*—On Thursday last, when leaving Washington for my home, I learned unofficially that you had been pleased to nominate me for the office of Railway Commissioner. This was to me a complete surprise, for, as you well know, I had not been in any way an applicant or candidate for the office. Indeed, the report that I had been nominated was the first intimation to me that my name had ever been mentioned or considered in connection with the position. I appreciate fully this manifestation of your confidence in me, and I assure you that, for the compliment your action involves, I am profoundly grateful. I have, however, at no time desired the position, nor do I now desire it, and have, therefore, respectfully to request the withdrawal of my nomination. I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

J. M. RUSK.

The names of the Republican Senators voting for Gen. Rusk in caucus to-night were: Andrew, Borden, Swain, Bones, and Scott. The letter of Gen. Rusk declining the position is looked upon here as a manly, straightforward one, and leaves the General clear from all entangling alliances.

Gen. Tom Allen, of Oshkosh, seems to lead now for the appointment of Commissioner. Gov. Smith will doubtless learn the temper of the Senate before sending in another name.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29—1 a. m.—Indications for the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain or snow areas, falling barometer, southeast winds, followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	30.067	27	76	N. W.	9	.02	Lt. sn'w.
11:18 a.m.	30.148	28	77	N. E.	10	0	Lt. sn'w.
2:00 p.m.	30.097	28	77	N. E.	9	0	Lt. sn'w.
3:53 p.m.	30.121	28	77	N. E.	11	0	Lt. sn'w.
9:00 p.m.	30.140	26	75	N. E.	11	0	Fair.
10:18 p.m.	30.161	26	75	N. E.	7	0	Fair.

Maximum, 32; minimum, 26.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	30.18	10	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Bismarck	29.89	20	S. E., fresh.	......	Lt. snow.
Breckinridge	30.09	14	S. E., brisk	......	Fair.
Duluth	30.09	12	N. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Marquette	30.14	15	W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Escanaba	30.21	10	N. W., light	......	Clear.
St. Paul	30.09	18	E., gentle.	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.93	25	S. E., fresh.	.05	Lt. snow.
La Crosse	30.12	16	E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.67	32	N. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Denver	29.70	40	W., brisk.	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.89	31	E., fresh.	......	Threat'g.
Leavenworth	29.90	33	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.07	29	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.07	25	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.15	23	N. W., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Alpena	30.17	15	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.21	17	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.16	26	N. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Detroit	30.19	15	N., light.	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.19	18	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.20	20	N. E., fresh	......	Lt. snow.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Steamships City of Brussels, State of Nevada, and Australia, from New York; Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamships City of Chester and Egypt, from Liverpool; Othello, from Hull.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamer August Andre, from New York.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES
After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAPF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent to the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,
EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TO JULIA.

We feel the hush of the soft Summer-morning,
When the skies their rare splendors begin to unfold;
We know in the heart of the blossom there lieth
A wealth of sweet fragrance, by mortals untold.

The low-toned voice of the brook in the meadow
Has a tone of content in its deep, peaceful flow;
And in the dells of the dark, solemn wild-wood,
The trilliums blushing, and white violets, grow.

The hush of the morn, the breath of the flower,
The shade-loving blossoms, the voice of the rill,
Are all like your life, O lovable woman—
So pure and so perfect—so peacefully still.

ANNE SAXON.

SOME OLD VIOLINS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some time in March last the *Courier-Journal* published the history of a rare old Cremona violin owned by Mr. Thomas L. Clarke, of this city, an instrument that is said to be over 250 years of age. A little less than 100 years ago it was the property of John McMurdo, steward to the Duke of Queensbury, on the River Nith, sixteen miles from Dumfries, Scotland, and it is said that Bobbie Burns, the poet, has often measured time to its sweet inspiring strains, with Phillis, the fair, Mr. McMurdo's daughter, as partner in the dance. Since the notice of this fiddle was made, quite a number of ancient and very valuable violins have been discovered in Louisville, some of them having a history which, if not of such romantic associations, is connected with some of the most important historical events of the past two centuries.

Mr. Nicola Marschal, the artist, fond of such venerable relics, some time ago invited all the owners of old and precious violins to meet him at his studio, in order to test and compare their respective capacities in volume and sweetness of sound. The meeting took place Monday afternoon, and six of the sweet old relics of the past centuries were brought in. The owners were Messrs. Nicola Marschal, Thomas L. Clarke, Charles Hebel, J. H. Kreiger, John Watson, and Mr. Beatty. As to the three latter gentlemen, the only remarkable circumstance mentioned by them in connection with their instruments was their extreme age and rich mellowness of sound. Mr. Watson claims that his instrument is an Amatee violin, over 200 years old. Mr. Kreiger exhibited a Swiss violin 120 years old. Mr. Marschal claims that his violin is 150 years old. It was brought over to this country from France by a family of Huguenots in the middle of the last century. While traveling in the South last spring Mr. Marschal found it in the possession of Capt. Benoit, at Columbus, Miss., and purchased it from him. It bears the marks of having been repaired nine times, and yet it has lost none of its pristine softness or sweetness in tone. It seems that time and rough usage have added a peculiar delicacy to its charming voice. Mr. Hebel's violin also came from the Huguenots. His grandfather and family formed a part of a little colony of Huguenot refugees that settled in Kaiser's Lautem, in Pfalz, Bavaria. Here, in 1750, he received the violin as a present from his godfather, and he became the village musician. One night he was pressed into service in the country, near the village, to play for the famous robber band of Schinderhannes. While the dance was going on the officers came and captured the party, taking the fiddler also a prisoner. While on their way through the woods to prison, the party was rescued from the officers by another part of the band that was left outside on watch. The fiddler escaped unhurt, but his instrument was smashed into hundreds of small pieces. He picked up the fragments, and, by carefully gluing them together, made his instrument as good as new. In 1792 Mr. Hebel's grandfather became a soldier in the war between Germany and Napoleon, and took his musical old sweetheart with him on the march, in the camp, and in the field. In one of the battles in which he was engaged a French officer took his fiddle from him and kept it until thirteen days afterward, when the French army was routed, and the German soldier, by chance as it were, found his violin in the deserted tent of the Frenchman. He found it in a dilapidated condition, but again he put the pieces together and made it as good as new. He brought it home from the war, and ever since it has been a precious relic in the family in Bavaria. Mr. Hebel sent to his father for it a short time ago, and now it is frequently used in the orchestral music in the public halls of Louisville. Mr. Marschal performed several pieces on each of the instruments, taking them consecutively, as he arranged them against the wall, and they were so uniformly rich and sweet in sound that it was with difficulty that some of the owners distinguished the tone of their own violin; and much more difficult was it for those present to determine which were the favorites. Each of the owners, of course, preferred his instrument, but accorded to each of the others some distinctive merit. Altogether it was a rare exhibition, and afforded a very pleasing entertainment.

LICKSHINGLE'S UMBRELLA.

Oil City Derrick.

"Len' me yer umbrella a minnit!"

Such was the exclamation of Jones as he rushed into the office of 'Squire Lickshingle yesterday.

"Certainly, certainly," said the 'Squire, laying down his newspaper and taking a fresh chew of fine-cut; "glad to accommodate you," and he opened a drawer in his desk and began rummaging through his legal forms and blanks.

Jones darted into the corner, seized the green gingham relic, and was preparing to fly with it.

"Stop, stop, stop!" said the 'Squire, raising his hand majestically; "not too fast, young man. Wait till I make out the necessary papers."

Jones dropped the umbrella. On his corn, of course. After pumping his lame foot up and down, and tying a hard knot in his countenance, and undoing it again, he echoed:

"The necessary papers?"

"Yes," said the 'Squire, sternly, "the necessary papers," and he continued his search among the blanks.

The right one found, he filled it out in a jiffy and handed it to Jones to sign.

As Jones read the paper his knees knocked together. It was a mortgage on his house and lot as security that he would return the umbrella in good order within fifteen minutes. He faltered:

"Wh-why, 'Squire, I only want to borrow your umbrella to run across the street with. I'll fetch it back in two seconds!"

The 'Squire shoved his spectacles up over his bald spot until they formed two sky-lights in his intellectual roof, and, looking Jones full in the face, said:

"You only want to run across the street. You'll return it in two seconds. Young man, that's what they all say. I take no stock in it. Man wants but little here below, but, by the Good Samaritan, when he wants his umbrella he wants it. I have known people in my time who have listened to the song of the siren who came to borrow umbrellas, until she has transformed them into a people without an umbrella between them and the pelting storm. I am not one of that kind. I have lived a long time. I have accumulated a fortune. Why? For the simple reason that I have not spent my substance in buying umbrellas. That umbrella which you hold in your hand is certainly not of uncommon beauty, nor is it of great value. It is simply a gingham umbrella. A green one, at that. But it answers the purpose for which, etc. I have had it since I was a boy. Why? Because no man, neither the son of man, has ever taken it beyond the range of my vision without first signing over his estate that he would return it in good condition. It may not seem neighborly, but it's business. Here is the mortgage; there is the umbrella; without beats the rain of heaven. You have your choice"; and the old man resumed his newspaper.

Jones thought of his wife and babies and the pleasant home that was all his own. Then he looked at the rain that was pounding at the doors and windows, as if to get in out of the wet. A glance at his new overcoat, and Jones was decided.

"I'll risk it," he said, and, stepping to the desk with measured tread and slow, he clapped his name to the mortgage, and was off with the umbrella.

LOUIS XIV.

Temple Bar.

At 8 o'clock the chief valet de chambre on duty, who alone had slept in the Royal chamber, and who had dressed himself, awoke the King. The chief physician, the chief surgeon, and the nurse (as long as she lived) entered at the same time. The latter kissed the King; the others rubbed and often changed his shirt, because he was in the habit of sweating a great deal. At the quarter the Grand Chamberlain was called, and those who had what is called the grand entrees. The Chamberlain drew back his curtains, which had been closed again, and presented the holy water from the vase at the head of the bed. These gentlemen staid but a moment, and that was the time to speak to the King if any one had anything to ask of him, in which case the rest stood aside. He who had opened the curtains and presented the holy water presented also a prayer-book. Then all passed into the cabinet of the council. A very short religious service being over, the King called; they re-entered. The same officer gave him his dressing-gown; immediately afterward other privileged courtiers entered, and then everybody, in time to find the King putting on his shoes and stockings, for he did almost everything for himself. Every other day he shaved; he had no toilet-table, but simply a mirror held before him. As soon as he was dressed he prayed beside his bed, the clergy kneeling with him, the laity standing. Then he passed into his cabinet. Thither he was followed by every person who held any office. Having given each his orders for the day, all departed, and he was left alone with his sons, a few favorites, and the valets. This was the time that plans for new buildings, etc., were discussed and arranged. After this came the audiences, mass, then the council, and at 1 o'clock usually the dinner. He always ate alone in his own chamber,—that is to say, no one ate with him, not even his sons. Sometimes, but rarely, Monsieur was made an exception. He was noted for being a very large eater. The meal finished, he re-entered his cabinet, amused himself with feeding his dogs, gave audience to distinguished people, changing his dress at the same time. Then he went abroad, sometimes in his coach, sometimes on horseback, to hunt the stag, sometimes to promenade, or to picnics in the forest of Marly or Fontainebleau. Upon returning anybody might speak to him from the time he left his coach until he reached the foot of the staircase. After resting an hour in his cabinet he went to Mme. de Maintenon's. At 10 o'clock supper was served; this was usually a grand affair, all the Royal family and the principal ladies and gentlemen of the Court being present. After supper he stood for some moments with his back leaning against the balustrade at the foot of his bed encircled by the Court, then bowing to the ladies he passed into his cabinet. There he spent an hour in company with his children and grandchildren, and their husbands and wives,—seated in an armchair, his brother in another, the Princesses on stools, all the Princes standing. Then he went and fed his dogs, and passed into his chamber; after this began the petit coucher, at which only the most privileged were present; these did not leave until he was in bed.

AN ARMENIAN HOUSE.

Correspondence London Daily News.

We were shown to the house of the chief man of the place, an unhappy individual, who, be the new-comers Christians or Mussulmans, is responsible for everything. Then we entered the chief man's house. It was a low, long building, the walls seven feet high, of rough stone rudely piled. The flat earth roof was thickly covered with snow. A long passage led to a stable, occupied by half a dozen cows, buffalo calves, and horses. An odor of ammonia exhaled from the place. In one corner, and separated only by a low wooden partition, was the oda the "guest chamber." A kind of pathway ran up its midst, conducting to a stove-like fire-place, where cattle-droppings, kneaded with earth, smouldered dimly. On either side the pathway were bands of wood, indicating the divans, where a kind of rush matting covered the beaten earth up to the rough wall. A mattress, two pillows, and a stuffed cotton quilt were luxuries accorded to the stranger guest. The level of the floors being considerably below that of the ground outside, and the roof of rough beams arched slightly, the chamber had a much larger and airier appearance than could be expected within the squat semi-subterranean building one looked at from the outside. In a kind of low gable opposite the fire-place a single window eight inches square, and closed with white greased paper, admitted a dim light. Coming in from the blinding glare of the snowy plain, it was like entering a coal-cellar. At one's elbow, shut off only by a partition eighteen inches high, cows and calves munched their chopped straw. To inhabit the oda of an Armenian peasant's house is literally to inhabit a stable. All the sights, sounds, and odors of a rude, close stable are palpable to a degree far from pleasant. From the space outside the stable-door ran long corridors of unplastered, uncemented rubble masonry, leading to the different chambers. The oda of the female portion of the family was a great square chamber, thirty feet either way, roofed with the peculiar kind of cupola common in these countries. Great beams cross diagonally above the corners, others cross these in an opposite sense, each tier advancing more than that below it over the centre of the room, till after six or seven tiers a dome is formed, having in its summit a square opening though which come air and light. There are a great many other chambers, devoted to storing grain, chopped straw, and hay, and agricultural implements. These houses are admirably adapted to the extremes of temperature of this climate. In summer the thick walls and earth-covered roofs keep the rooms comparatively cool; and when, as now, the cold is almost insupportable outside, the oda, under the joint influence of dung-fire and the animals collected alongside, is quite warm. Owing to this mild temperature within the chambers even now stray flies are to be seen; and, I am sorry to add, other more objectionable specimens of the insect creation. All night long one is disturbed by the groaning and complaining of the neighboring quadrupeds; and long ere dawn shows faintly athwart the paper square in the gable, the plaintive lowing of hungry calves, and the angry cries of quarrelsome horses breaks one's rest. Even now, at 10 at night, various animals wander incontinently to and fro; and not five minutes ago I was obliged to repel by physical force an incursion on the part of a large black ass, who walked solemnly in with a view of partaking of a bag of oats, which constitutes my impromptu writing-table. A calf is munching the end of the rush mat on which I sit, and I am obliged to keep an eye on a large black rat, who has serious designs on a cold fowl in the corner.

QUIPS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The hen is a solvent fowl; she generally has something ova.

In speaking of the cat-show, has anybody alluded to the mice unseen?

Is it not fortunate that the furnace-fire always burns brighter when it is coaled.

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water"—Wood-engravers and marine painters.

The striking cigar-makers say they intend to carry their point without any whiffs or buts.

Russia is said to be "calling in the old soldiers." She evidently wants some more "ter backer."

Oysters are sold for twelve and one-half cents apiece in Austin, Nev. We suppose that means they are ate for a dollar.

A modest young woman at the West End refused to wear the fashionable clocked hose until she ascertained that the clocks had no hands.

It is said that Victoria has asked the Czar to spare Turkey. Vic should have come in with her spare before the Czar had made his strike.

Nearly the Whole State of Illinois About to be Gobbled by Mr. Minshall, whose Ancestor Purchased It for Two Tons of Gun-Flints and Some Breech-Clouts.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 24.—Mr. Thomas Minshall, of Dubuque, Ia., is in Indiana looking up evidence in the interest of an extraordinary and immense claim against the Government, which he will lay before Congress in a few days. Mr. Minshall has been in the vicinity of Vincennes the last few days, and has in his possession a deed to the greater portion of the State of Illinois, made to his great-great-grandfather and nineteen others at Fort Gage, in 1773, by ten Indian Chiefs.

The deed is an ancient-looking document, and the signatures of the Chiefs, some of whom signed by a cross, and others by the representation of fish, bears' heads, etc., were witnessed by Hugh Lord, "commanding the Illinois country" at that time, and other officers of the British army at Fort Gage. The instrument is very elaborate, the metes and bounds of the land conveyed particularly described. The consideration was about two tons of gun-flints, cloth for breech-clouts, oxen, etc., each article of which is carefully set out, and was acknowledged at Kaskaskie before Vieaur Lemerance, Notary Public, and recorded in a record which is supposed to be in England at this time.

The land deeded is in two pieces, one piece lying above Cairo, and composing the southern part of Illinois, and the other is in an irregular shape, taken in the western part of the State, from Springfield west, a place opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, and a point on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, being mentioned.

Mr. Minshall has been looking up the family ever since 1856, having knowledge that such a purchase was made by his great-great-grandfather, and now has a family tree, as complete in all its parts as the tree of consanguinity in Blackstone. He came into possession of the deed by a remarkable accident a short time ago, having found it deposited in a bank as a mere curiosity. He will soon lay the matter before Congress, claiming indemnity for the land, which the Government disposed of to settlers, and says there can be no doubt of his securing it, as he had the opinion of eminent lawyers, Congressmen, and Senators.

How the Turks Live.

London Times.

It is certainly a mystery that the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire did not all perish years ago from pulmonary diseases. Their feet are first swathed in a coarse rag, which is then wound round the lower part of the leg, and bound tightly with twine; on the rag is tied a piece of sole-leather hammered into a rudely-shaped sandal, with sides rising one inch up the sides of the foot; holes are cut in the upper edges of the sandal and strings tied in them, and then fastened over the top of the foot. It is evident that their feet are wet the moment they step into mud or water over an inch in depth. This they are doing constantly in bad weather; consequently, their feet are soaking wet for a week at a stretch, and yet they live and multiply. They violate every known law of hygiene in the ventilation and often the cleanliness of their dwellings, and yet their children are generally sturdy-looking, and the adults show fair average physique. They sleep in rows on a mat laid upon the floor of their underground huts. Sometimes the floor is covered with them, and yet they do not appear to suffer for want of oxygen.

THE CURRENCY.

GOV. HENDRICKS ON RESUMPTION.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—I called to see Gov. Hendricks this morning, and was fortunate in finding him disengaged and in a social mood. He was so agreeable, so full of humor and suggestive thought, that it seemed a pity to interpose a word of politics, but the demands of the press are imperative, and I broached the subject. To my relief there was no change in his countenance or manner, and the following conversation ensued:

Correspondent—One of your political friends has just told me you would address the coming Democratic State Convention of Feb. 20, in relation to current topics of interest. Have you any objection to stating your views in advance?

Gov. Hendricks—Let me ask upon what questions you wish to know my views?

Correspondent—Resumption and silver.

Gov. Hendricks—You know very well what I think about the Resumption law. I made my objections to it very fully in the Ohio campaign of 1875.

Correspondent—What do you think of the repeal of the Resumption law?

Gov. Hendricks—I do not feel that the repeal of the Resumption law is a question. Its fate was sealed by the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, who is pledged to sustain it. Every man who voted for Mr. Hayes voted for the enforcement of the Resumption law. Its repeal will be vetoed by Mr. Hayes, who in so doing will carry out the views he clearly and positively expressed before he was inaugurated. No man who voted for him could fail to understand these views, and it would be unreasonable to expect him to act otherwise. If any such idea was entertained, the appointment of John Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury was enough to show its fallacy. John Sherman, whose views and purposes are not modified by any consideration for the wants, hopes, welfare, or sufferings of the people, was made master of the position.

The Resumption law has brought evil, and no good to the country. It has not even contributed to specie payment?

Correspondent—What has?

Gov. Hendricks—The approach of paper and gold towards each other in value has been the result of a fortunate foreign trade. Balances of trade being in our favor, the tendency of gold has been towards our markets. This is illustrated by the two vessels now upon the ocean, each bringing us a million of dollars in gold.

[Hendricks overreaches himself, and proves too much for the position. If the Resumption act of 1875 has had no effect in reducing the premium on greenbacks, then it can have done no harm. If greenbacks rise another cent and a half they will be at par with gold, and that is all that resumption provides for; and if resumption is to come before the act takes effect its repeal would do no good. The trouble with Hendricks is that he always sees public questions from a partisan standpoint through the eyes of a professional demagogue.—ED.]

Correspondent—Are you in favor of the remonetization of silver?

Gov. Hendricks—Certainly. From reliable evidence on the subject the legislation demonetizing silver was most objectionable in its character. The people were not consulted at all. They had no intimation that such a thing was being contemplated. It seems that most of the members of Congress had no knowledge of what was being done. Because of this, if for no other reason, silver money should be placed just where it was. Experience will then demonstrate to what extent the depreciation of silver below gold has been owing to the fact that it stripped of its quality of money—a quality of every importance to its value.

If experience shall establish the fact that there is a permanent and increasing difference between gold and silver, because of the increased production of the latter, then Congress will be charged with the important duty of regulating the coinage and value of each, so as to avoid the evils of a double standard.

Silver has become an important product of this country, and, inasmuch as the world recognizes it as a money medium of exchange, I cannot see why we should not utilize our large product of that metal to the greatest extent that may be found practicable. Its value, as money, to this country is too great to be thrown away.

Correspondent—Do you think the restoration of silver would be a breach of the public faith?

Gov. Hendricks—By no means. The law of 1869, the first act signed by Gen. Grant, pledged the faith and honor of the nation to the payment of the public debt in coin. The silver dollar was then a part of the coin of the country, as honored in law and commerce as gold. Neither public faith nor private obligation can be impaired by a compliance with the contract in its letter and in its spirit. To me it is plain that the public faith is made more secure by such policies as enable the people the more easily to meet the country's obligations. Surely, to restore silver money will facilitate the discharge of every public obligation, and promote a return to specie payment. A prosperous condition of the country is the best guaranty of the observance of public faith. I think Congressional action upon these questions should be taken as promptly as possible. The continued agitation causes distrust and uneasiness throughout the entire business of the country. L. R.

WHAT IS SPECIE RESUMPTION?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I am ashamed to confess that I do not clearly understand an expression which seems to be in everybody's mouth when talking on a subject which is in everybody's mind,—that is, the hard times. It makes no difference with whom you converse, before you have proceeded far in your interchange of views you will be sure to hear the expression, "return to specie payments." It is a phrase which I have been led to suspect is not infrequently used by people who seem to have no clearer idea of its meaning than I. There are some of its terms I fully comprehend. For instance, I know that payment means the satisfaction of a debt, and of course presupposes the existence of one. I also understand that specie means some kind of metallic money, and when we say we will return to specie payments, we imply that it was once the custom to pay debts in metallic money, which custom has been abandoned, and that it is proposed to resume it. By whom? Between what debtor and creditor is the convention to be made? There are only two classes of debtors and creditors, considered as to their personality; they are nations, and the individuals who compose them, and as between nations and individuals, the nation being beyond any power of compulsion on the part of the individual, he must of necessity take whatever the nation chooses to give him, and he is therefore as creditor entirely at the mercy of his debtor. Again, as the nation always determines what shall pass as money between its subjects, every creditor is dependent on the will of the Government for the kind or quality of money which he must receive in payment for his debt. In view of these considerations, the return to specie payments is something, whatever it is, which must be done, or compelled, by the Government. Now, then, does returning to specie payments mean that every individual must pay his debts in metallic currency, while the nation shall pay the individual in paper money,—that is, in written, irredeemable promises to pay in metallic money? in fine, that the individual must pay while the nation shall only promise to pay? The very statement of the proposition seems to be an exposition of its absurdity. Whenever a Government issues paper money it must, of necessity, be received as a legal payment between the individuals composing it for debts owed them by their fellow-citizens; for if it is a promise never to be fulfilled, in order to have any value as money there must be some legal efficacy attached to the paper by the supreme power of the State making it equal to what is named on its face as money. There is no other theory upon which the legal-tender greenback could have been made. It was issued on the theory that Government could make paper equal to gold or other coin; it could not have been done on the theory that Government could compel its subjects to take its promise in payment of debt; that would have been confiscation, or taking a man's property without due compensation, which is expressly prohibited by our Constitution. Therefore, I think that returning to specie-payments does not mean the passing of a law which shall say that the individual shall pay his debts in specie, while the Government shall pay in paper, because such a law would result in making paper money the currency of the country. Does the phrase "return to specie-payments" mean that the Government shall prohibit the use of paper as currency, and pay to the holder of any of its promises in gold the number of dollars mentioned in the paper, whether in bonds or currency, or, in other words, that the Government shall pay all its debts in gold, and that its subjects shall do the same? In considering this proposition there are two ideas involved, namely, the obligation and the ability of the Government to do so. Are the Government debts all due, and has it promised to pay them, in gold? Has it the gold wherewith to make the liquidation? If the debts are not due, is it advisable to pay them now? If payment has not been promised in gold, will any misapprehension on the part of the creditor in regard to that fact make it dishonorable on the part of the Government to refuse such payment? But if Government has promised to pay in gold, and has not the gold, is not all talk of payment idle? Surely the advocates of specie payments do not insist upon the Government paying debts before they are due, or paying them in coin they have not agreed to pay, or paying them when they have not the money! They cannot ask that the Government shall be unjustly dealt with, or that it shall perform an impossibility! What then, Mr. Editor, do those persons mean who are clamoring for specie payments? Please answer.

A PUZZLED INQUIRER.

REMONETIZE SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I am in accord with your views as to the urgent necessity for the remonetization of silver. The legislation of recent years—the financial policy of France, Germany, and America—has done all that legislation could do to deprive silver of a market and of a recognized value on the one hand, and to advance the price of gold on the other. No one can reasonably doubt that the policy of this Government in demonetizing silver has done incalculable injury to the commercial interests of the country; for, together with the Resumption of Specie-Payment act, it encouraged that *hoarding* of the currency which has been, and still continues to be, so fatal to the interest of the whole community. This hoarding process has paid the hoarders only too well, for apart from the inestimable appreciation of the currency, it has unprecedentedly depressed property and the industries alike, and brought not only financial, but moral, ruin to thousands. We have now struggled through several years of depression, hoping the tide would turn; but the tempest of financial disaster is still sweeping on, and probably the failures since the first of the year are more numerous, and their consequences even more calamitous, than in any other similar period since the panic of 1873. The day of improvidence has long since passed away, and, notwithstanding the closest application, and the most careful and skillful management, the business-man seems doomed to bankruptcy. The struggle has been, and still is, a hard and a bitter one. How many thousands are there whose secret economies and trials cannot be spoken, whose morning and evening prayer, the earnestness of which is known only in the sanctity of home, is "*Give us this day our daily bread, and deliver us from evil!*" This is no time for cabalistic legislation, financial sophistries, or effete abstractions. The people, who are the source of national life, of national wealth, and of national power, want representation in their own national councils. The people are honest. They are willing to earn bread by the "sweat of the brow," although others eat the "bread of idleness"; but believing that the remonetization of silver and a settled financial policy, based on the recognition of silver as money, would give new life to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and restore to the nation a happy and contented people, they demand those requisites. The question of redemption of the national debt has little practical bearing on the question at present, although the Shylocks of the East have ingeniously urged that the remonetization of silver is repudiation in its worst form. Repudiation, forsooth! It is all the other way; for these silver repudiators, after having hoodwinked us and decoyed us into legislation which declared that the money which we and our fathers had toiled hard for was no longer money, thereby virtually robbing us of our substance, now seek to force us to liquidate our indebtedness *in a metal which is all in their own hands*. In the past year or two values have been adjusting themselves to this state of affairs, and in the process the people have lost far more than the difference between silver and gold, or say 10 per cent on the entire public debt. And now, with no gold, no silver, and no currency,—for the people are unhappily very poor,—we are asked to forge fetters for our country and ourselves which can only aggravate the present ills. I repeat, that the legislation of recent years, *per se*, has done its utmost to deprive silver of a market and of a recognized value, with what results we all know. And if legislation, *per se*, has produced certain results with reference to silver, why should similar results, similar in kind if not in degree, not follow similar legislation with reference to gold itself? Silver as such has considerably recovered from the arbitrary and unfortunate legislation alluded to, and, despite all, is slowly but surely demonstrating, for itself, the old saying, *veritas prævalebit*. We are not ready to redeem our national debt, nor is it an object at present; but with a well-directed financial policy, based on bi-metallic standards, who shall predict that silver, as such, will not appreciate to within a comparatively small fraction of the old equivalent? That is certainly the tendency. We fear the financial policy of our country has been governed too much by Eastern magnates to whom gold is *lares et penates*, and whose opinions, if they have any, are probably largely influenced by trans-Atlantic interests, which, depend upon it, have less regard for our interest and advantage than for their own. Let us consult our own interest and advantage in the matter,—and while we are just to others let us also be just to our country and to ourselves. Yours, respectfully,

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SILVER AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 26.—How does the demonetization of silver affect foreign or international trade?

The normal effects may be exhibited as follows:

Suppose Great Britain and the United States contain about the same amount of population, and that they have the same amount of metallic currency, say $500,000,000, one-half gold, one-half silver. They trade with each other. Suppose, further, that all other nations agree to stand aside for a few years to witness the result of this international traffic.

Assume that a barrel of English-made flour and a barrel of American flour are each exchangable for $6 of this money.

England suddenly demonetizes all her siver—one-half of her currency—and it is gradually drafted to the East. The barrel of English flour falls to $3. Its labor value remains the same as the labor value of a barrel of American flour,—that cannot be altered,—and the barrel of the one sent to England, or the barrel of the other sent to America, would exchange at par. But all international trade is carried on through *prices* established by the relative amounts of money and commodities to be exchanged. It is now a fact that the barrel of flour in America is worth, in money, $6, whilst it is only worth in England $3. The price which the English producer would obtain for the fruit of his labor embodied in a barrel of flour would only fetch in America the price of half a barrel of flour; the *price* which the American producer would obtain for the fruit of his labor embodied in a barrel of flour would fetch in England the *price* of two barrels of flour.

And so of everything produced by industry in England. All commodities there would fall 50 per cent in price. All commodities in America would continue to be exchanged at par.

America would buy in England all the merchandise she wanted at one-half its value; England would buy in America all she wanted at double its value,—that is, *double as related to her*.

In a word, so far as international trade went, the labor of ten men in America would be worth the labor of twenty men in England.

Still, a large trade might for a while be carried on between the two nations. The amounts of imports and exports of a country are not the data by which the true prosperity of a nation is to be found. That is to be sought in the moral, social, and physical condition of the people,—the producers of the wealth. Some English people might flourish for a time even under the conditions supposed; *the people* would descend to poverty and ruin.

Is not this witnessed in England at the present day? Is not the poverty of "the masses" her great reproach? Is not America even already flecked with the dreadful plague-spot?

But let just such a competition as I have supposed continue long enough, and the United States would eventually bleed England to death through her international trade with that country.

How perilous, then, is the position of America at the present day with her silver demonetized. Is it any wonder that England should dread the full standard, or that she should endeavor with all her might to seduce your great nation into a similar road to ruin?

WILLIAM BROWN.

RESUMPTION IN FRANCE.

Henry Carey Baird in Philadelphia Inquirer.

The 1st of January, 1878, having come and gone, and the debt due by the French Government to the Bank of France having been reduced to 300,000,000 francs, and when "the forced circulation of notes should cease in conformity with the law on the matter," it is an interesting fact to learn from the Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* that on the 3d inst. "no notice of the legal resumption of specie-payments had been issued." It is true that for several years past the bank has been paying specie to the amount of 1,000 francs at a single payment, but it has held in its own hands entire and complete control over the matter, and all such payments are purely optional. Now, not only has the bank not formally and legally "resumed," but it had during the week ending Jan. 3 increased its circulation of notes $20,000,000, and that circulation then stood at $520,000,000, being $51,000,000 more than it was in September, 1875. The "cremation theory of finance" evidently does not obtain in France, where the trade, commerce, and industries of the people are not subordinated to any arbitrarily fixed amount of money, but the latter is subordinated to the former. In a word, the circulation of the bank is a purely automatic affair, and varies from day to day and week to week, according to the demands of business. This is as sensible as it is just.

It is equally worthy of note that the bank held Jan. 3 but $405,000,000 in specie against $455,000,000 on June 28, 1877. The Government and the bank evidently see and appreciate the perils of resumption, while, notwithstanding the facts that their country is creditor with the rest of the world, and steadily importing specie, the bank has lost $50,000,000 within six months. All such unimportant and trifling considerations as these are, however, overlooked and disregarded by the great statesmen at the head of our affairs who fail to think or care what kind of a chance our poor debtor country and its industries would stand if our Treasury resumed on a paltry $100,000,000 of specie while liable to have foreign calls for $1,000,000,000 within a year if any great convulsion should occur in Europe. "Verily do fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

MAJ. AGRAMONTE.

Dissensions in the Cavalry Battalion—Charges and Counter-Charges—Business for a Court-Martial.

The officers of the First Battalion of Cavalry, I. N. G., it seems, have gotten into an imbroglio, which it would be for the interest of the organization and all parties concerned not to have made public. It is one of those rows which are liable to occur in all new military organizations, and which almost invariably originate through jealousy and ambition. In yesterday morning's TRIBUNE appeared a card, jointly signed by Capt. J. S. McKay and Second-Lieut. R. S. Rumsay, of Company C, reflecting upon the character and integrity of Maj. C. H. Montgomerie y Agramonte, commander of the battalion. The card stated facts, to a certain extent at least, and appeared fair on the face of it, but a thorough investigation by a TRIBUNE representative yesterday showed clearly that in this, as in nearly every case, there were two sides to the story.

CAPT. M'KAY

was called upon, and he related his side of the affair substantially as follows: He said that he served as the Second Lieutenant of Agramonte at the time of the riot, the latter then being in command of an organization of civilians; that shortly afterward the First Regiment of Cavalry was formed, and Agramonte was elected Captain of Company B. Then it was ordered by the Adjutant General that this company should be divided, so as to make two companies. The names of the men were to be shaken up in a hat, and the Captains of B and C Companies were to draw for private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. In the meantime, Capt. Agramonte was elected Major and Commander of the Battalion, and Mr. Moynihan was elected Captain of B Company. McKay was elected Captain of C Company. The latter claims that Maj. Agramonte showed partiality toward Company B, and took five of C's best men to put into the other company. It was probably here that the trouble first originated. Before Agramonte was elected Major he had devised a scheme to raise money for Company B, and had made a verbal contract with some parties to manufacture uniforms. When C was formed Maj. Agramonte went to the officers of both B and C, and told them that he washed his hands of the contract entirely, so far as signing the same was concerned. So the three officers of B and the three officers of C Company made a contract with Col. Lippincott to furnish these two companies with uniforms, binding themselves jointly and individually to be responsible for the payment of $1,895, in three installments, the first to be paid Nov. 27, the second Dec. 27, and the third and last installment to be paid within sixty days, or about Feb. 27. William R. Allen, First Lieutenant of C Company, was appointed Treasurer of the Uniform Fund. Agramonte, McKay stated, had collected $140, which he would not, or did not, turn over to the Treasurer, but deposited in the Central National Bank to his own account. He went away, and the bank bursted. He told the officers that he had lost the money, and could not pay it. He said that the officers of Company B were irresponsible, and they had not exerted themselves to collect a cent, but had laid back on their oars and allowed the officers of C to do all the work. This being the case, the latter concluded that they would go ahead and pay for their half of the contract, and take the uniforms for their own men, so far as paid for. Then, Capt. McKay says, Maj. Agramonte came back from out West and persuaded Lieut. Allen to resign the Treasurership of the fund. C Company, he said, had now forty uniforms paid for, and there were fifty men still ununiformed.

The reporter, in the course of the afternoon, paid a visit to the office of

MAJ. AGRAMONTE,

on Washington street, and obtained the story of that gentleman, which was corroborated by several officers of the battalion who were present, as this was said to be, and appeared to be, a sort of headquarters for them.

Maj. Agramonte claimed to be the originator of the cavalry battalion, and was the first man to sign his name to the muster-roll. It was through his influence that Company B was divided and C formed. After he was elected Major he told the officers that he washed his hands of the contract, so far as signing it was concerned, though he would take it upon himself to collect all the small sums that had been pledged to him personally, and would turn them over. At about 5 o'clock on the eve of his departure for Utah and Arizona, he had collected $140. It was too late to turn it over to the Treasurer, and he deposited it in the Central National Bank, where he had an account of his own, leaving an order with his wife to draw the money from the bank and turn it over to the officers when they called for it. He had pledged himself to get $500 for the two companies. When he returned, he found the bank had gone up, and with it the $140. But he had since paid over 50 per cent of this, or $70, to Lippincott's account, out of his own pocket, and he was determined that the battalion should lose nothing by the failure. C had all the uniforms, and B was behind in everything. Soon after his return, Lieut. Allen sent in his resignation as Treasurer of the fund, which he (Agramonte) refused to accept, and had not accepted yet. He showed the writer the resignation, and said that Allen told him there was a great deal of crookedness going on, and he could not longer fill the position.

To go backward a little, Capt. McKay told the reporter that the Lieutenants of his company were

PREPARING CHARGES

against Maj. Agramonte, which would be preferred against him in a few days. These charges were for disreputable practice, as shown by the Bar Association of Chicago, and for conduct unbecoming an officer. Maj. Agramonte stated that his sin against his profession was committed through ignorance, and that he had written a letter of apology to the Secretary. He read the letter, and said he had been told by Mr. Adolph Moses that it was highly satisfactory, or words to that effect. This matter had nothing to do with his military business. In reply to a question of the reporter, he stated that he had preferred charges against McKay for disobeying orders. He had issued an order, as commander of the battalion, that the subscription lists should be returned to headquarters, and an accurate account should be made of all receipts, disbursements, fines, and dues of all the companies in the organization, which he had a right to do as commander. This order Capt. McKay refused to obey.

Maj. Agramonte's statements were proved and corroborated by other officers of the battalion. Adjt. Anderson, Capt. Moynihan, of B Company, and First Lieut. Allen, of C Company, all stated facts exactly as did Maj. Agramonte, and all united in supporting their commander. They said that Capt. McKay was ambitious of being elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion, and, aside from this, they hinted that all was not straight between Capt. McKay and Second Lieut. Rumsey in the matter of collections. Several hundreds of dollars had been collected by them, and, although there was a Treasurer, they never turned over any of the moneys to him, but sent out their collectors with orders to report to Capt. McKay. They think that these two officers are trying to raise a row with Maj. Agramonte so as to screen themselves. All the officers in the battalion appear to be arrayed against Capt. McKay and Lieut. Rumsey, and in support of Maj. Agramonte, as

THE FOLLOWING LETTER

to the latter, signed by all except the two, which was placed in the hands of the representative yesterday by Capt. Moynihan, would prove:

C. H. M. y Agramonte, Esq., Major Commanding First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G.—DEAR SIR: It is with feelings of regret that we learn that it has been suggested to you that for the interest of the regiment you should resign. Feeling as we do that the regiment is a creation of your own, and that your connection therewith is essential to its welfare, that you have devoted your time and energies to further its success, and being satisfied that you are fully entitled to our hearty support and esteem, we do hereby protest against such a course on your part, and desire to express the hope that you will retain your position in the First Cavalry.

Adjutant-General Hilliard will be here to-day to make arrangements for a general court-martial to try such cases as may be brought before it, and charges against the two line officers will doubtless be submitted to the court when it is organized.

Italy in the Sixteenth Century.

It was an age of conspiracies, and the only wonder is, when we consider the causes, that they were not multiplied a hundredfold. The principal Italian cities were prostrate under a foreign yoke, and Venice only remained as a city of refuge for political exiles. Italy, everywhere overrun by a foreign soldiery, whose stipend was paid by sack and pillage, one horde of invaders only expelled by another, presented the melancholy spectacle of entire districts, ready to bloom like Eden, reduced by fire and sword to the condition of a desert, without houses, or inhabitants, or any living thing. Every conceivable outrage was committed; churches were sacked, cities destroyed; over 200,000 persons killed in war; fire and sword followed by famine and pestilence, in which perished unnumbered thousands more. Blood canceled blood. What the battle-field failed to absorb was reserved for the scaffold. In the midst of this carnival of death, Rome was given over to sack and pillage. Its streets and public squares, incumbered with corpses, and breeding disease, contagion, and death, became the scene of a wild Saturnalia of shameful excess. Drunken soldiers, disguised as Bishops and Cardinals, paraded the principal thoroughfares in mock religious procession, or trailed their priestly vestments in immodest, larcivious dances as they rioted in their bacchanalian orgies, while episcopal mitres, metamorphosed into fools' caps by swaggering dragoons, excited the laughter of pimps and the derision of courtesans.

It is disheartening to reflect that these abominations were committed for the most part by professing Christians. While the Council of Trent was discussing the doctrines of orginal sin, predestination, and the seven sacraments, Spanish Catholics and German Protestants were vying with each other in outraging every law, both human and divine, while the yoke of the Sultan of Turkey was invoked as preferable to that of the "Sultan of Christianity," and both to the Spanish despot, who dreamed of universal empire.—*O. M. Spencer in Harper's Magazine for February*

WHIPPING THE WRONG BOY.

While whipping a boy at school, the master found him laughing heartily, and the harder he whipped the louder the boy laughed. Stopping, he angrily asked, "What are you laughing at?" "Sir," said the youth, who could hardly suppress his laughter, "*you are whipping the wrong boy.*" So physicians, when depending upon a limited experience in determining the nature of some delicate and complicated affection, *often treat the wrong disease*. Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and various complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged mysery.

Mrs. Henry Patterson, of New York City, writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight months for what is called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of your Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and Her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, applying also the local treatment which you recommend in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.—House of 9 rooms, in fine order, and lot, 193 Winchester-av., close to Ogden-av. cars, for $2,000. Cottage and lot, 179 Barber-st., for $900. Three houses and lots on West Indiana-st. at a bargain. Parties looking for an investment should watch our advertisements.

FOR SALE—$40,000, $10,000 DOWN; ONE OF THE finest five-story stone-front business-houses on Madison-st., 40x180; rented Jan. 1, 1878, for $10,000 per year to one firm, which is one of the best wholesale firms in the West; none but cash men need answer; such men can make 20 per cent on the investment; call at once and get a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$75 PER ACRE, 30-ACRE FARM, 7 miles west of Court-House, 1 mile from depot, 1 mile south of county farm; the land is as good as any in Cook County; house of 4 rooms; all fenced; 15 acres under plow, balance meadow; now, this is the last chance to get this farm, it will not be offered after this week; it will make a first-class garden or poultry-farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000, $1,000 DOWN—HERE IS A good 100-acre farm, only half mile from stone depot and town of 100 people in Woodbury County, Ia.; new 9-room frame dwelling, painted white, good post and board fence, sheds for 100 cattle, hog and cattle yards, 2 good wells, wind-mill, 100 acres plowed, and the soil the best black loam, rolling prairie; possession 1st of March; if not as represented will pay expenses there and back to see it. Where can you buy for such low figures? T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT $2.50 PER ACRE, 808 ACRES choice selected land in Butler County, Kansas, worth $5 per acre cash, but we must have money. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

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SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 3 YEARS ON good real estate security; will pay 10 per cent and commission. Address X 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FIVE YEARS AT 8 PER CENT, no commission; security, inside improved residence property worth to-day $8,000. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $16,000 ON SIX MARBLE-front residences at 8 per cent; south of Lincoln Park and east of Clark-st. W 48, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AT $1.50 PER ACRE, 1,280 acres splendid farming or grazing land in two bodies of 640 acres each, in Graham county, North Carolina, a portion covered with the best walnut, oak, hickory, and maple timber; railroad now being built which will put it in direct communication with the Northern markets. No better land for stock raising in the country. Splendid, healthy climate. 25 miles from Blue Ridge. Will take goods, horses, carriages, jewelry, or pianos, or any good city or town real estate. Title absolutely perfect. No incumbrance or back taxes. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE 172-ACRE FARM, BRICK dwelling of 16 rooms, cost $9,000, first-class cultivation, etc., 80 miles south of St. Louis, in Missouri. This is the healthiest place in the West. Price $12,000 (clear); will trade for Chicago or any good town property that will rent; old age cause of sale. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEST-EGG OF fortune to say 4,641 acres of splendid land, adapted for both farm and ranche, on a railroad in prosperous Texas, for a fresh stock of goods or groceries of value of $25,000. A plat, with full description, can be had. Address owner P. O. Box 81, Graham, Tex.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPerty worth $3,000 and business property worth $1,000, in a good railroad town, for merchandise—dry-goods preferred. Address P. O. Box 89, Fairfield, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 388 State-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

LADIES, I WILL SEND FREE TO ANY ONE A pamphlet synopsis of De La Banta's Advice to Ladies, and any toilet recipe asked. DE LA BANTA, Chicago.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SELL DE LA Banta's Advice to Ladies: 500 pages, illustrated; nothing like it. SAMUEL JUNKIN, 68 Adams.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING second-hand pianos:

1 Haines Bros.	$125
1 Emerson	110
1 P. J. Hale & Co.	150
1 Kimball (upright)	175
1 Knabe	225
1 Knabe (nearly new)	260
1 Hallet, Davis & Co.	300

These instruments are for sale at the above low prices for cash; also a number of good second-hand organs and melodions at prices from $15 to $100.

Largest stock of new pianos and organs in the Northwest. Sold on installments if required. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY LAST, A GOLD RING; OWNer can have same by applying at 676 West Adams-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A CURLY-COATED Newfoundland dog; name of C. MESSITER on collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Chicago "Field" office, 170 East Madison-st.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET, WITH BLACK ENAMEL, name inside; finder will be rewarded by returning same to 346 West Monroe-st.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN FOURteenth-st. and Harmon-court, on Michigan-av., a small gold locket with monogram C. T. L. Reward by leaving same at 434 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—L. F. S.: CALL AT 174 STATE-ST. at once, or send word where I may see you. J. J.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM WILSON ("FU-FU"), who was employed up to one year ago as deliverer by D. Appleton & Co., New York, will communicate with his old friend he can help him out of trouble caused by S. Address HERBERT CLARKE, No. 526 Classon-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE IN Board of Trade; has been posted. Inquire of H. H. MASSEY, Recorder's office, 83 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW SEWING MACHINES, SINGER, ETC., AT rock bottom prices. Call or address S. G. MASSY & CO., 82 Adams-st., near State.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERKS OUT OF EMPLOYment can make good wages selling the Druggists' Hand-Book of Private Formulas; contains formulas for all the elixirs, syrups, wines, emulsions, etc.; retail price $3. For further information address JOHN H. NELSON, Livonia Station, N. Y.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALF boots; steady work. FOREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDER familiar with all branches of the trade, capable of taking charge of a bindery in a Western city; temperate habits a necessary qualification. Address MANUFACTURER, care Cleveland Paper Co., 104 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands running small presses, at O. P. BASSETT & CO.'S, 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE GRAINER AND ONE DESIGNER and decorater. 248 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A SMYTH molding machine. Apply at 447 West Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL watches, jewelry, needles, chromos, photographs, stationery, cutlery, plated-ware, tricks, etc.; over a thousand fast-selling articles; inducements unequaled. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EACH STATE FOR THE DEtective service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; DEscribes agents' goods; circulation 10,000; fifth year; 3 mos. 10c; 1 year, 25c. J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO WORK IN CITY and country to sell the best picture ever sold; entirely new. Call or send $1 for sample; $10 a day can be made. STOREY, 72 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR a monthly paper having 10,000 circulation; a liberal and exclusive arrangement will be made with the right man. Address A. L. BICKFORD, General Post-Office.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING SOMETHING PROFitable to sell our fast-selling articles; best terms given. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING SOMETHING PROFitable to sell our fast selling articles; best terms given. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO DISH-WASHERS AT THE BILlings House, corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.; only good girls need apply.

WANTED—AT 371 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A first-class cook and laundress. Call immediately. Good reference required.

WANTED—TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $3 per week; reference. 90 Oakwood-boulevard.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 500 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Come prepared to commence work. 499 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS old, at 1863 Wabash-av. Reference required.

WANTED—WET-NURSE. 497 WEST MADISON-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GIRL AS HOUSEKEEPER AND TO assist in a crockery store, by a widower with one child; references required. 388 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DO OFFICE WORK and copying. Address, in own handwriting, Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY EDITOR; MUST HAVE some money to invest to secure position. Address, with real name, W 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; FOUR years' experience. Address for five days Y 36, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARBER; HAS BEEN foreman five years in a large shop. W 32, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—I HAVE had abundant experience as editor, job-printer, foreman, and proof-reader, and want a situation; city reference. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who understands almost any kind of drawings; can draw, also; fifteen years' experience in building business; strictly temperate; aged 30. Y 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress: references if required. Please call for two days at 988 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO housework; good references given. Address 183 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; good reference if required. Call for two days at 108 Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or do general housework; references given. Call at 377 Third-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in small private family. Call at 496 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook; best city reference. Call at 379 Chestnut-st., between State and Cass, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light housework or take care of children. Call at 3914 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 312 West Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family or boarding-house. Call at 1012 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND good cook, washer, and ironer, to do general housework in a private family; can give good city reference. Please call for two days at 165 Kingsbury-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Please call at or address 240 East Superior-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent American woman to cook or do general housework; city or country; references. 989 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or care of children; references. 149 Eighteenth-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl from the country; housework, second work, or nurse. Address NELLIE, care Carrier 45.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS SEAMstress, or would do second work. Call at 34 Delaware-place, near State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED GIRL as nurse; can take entire charge of infant; no objections to travelling; good references. Call or address for three days MISS M A, 238 Townsend-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in hotel, or for widower; no objections to country. Call at 186 West Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, NEW 2-STORY BRICK house, 17 Fillmore-st.; $12 per month, 2-story frame, 1090 West Polk-st.; $5 per month, 4 large rooms, 453 Western-av.; $6 per month, first floor 29 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, FINE 2-STORY BRICK house, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, single or in suites, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 47 Monroe-st., Room 17, opposite Palmer House.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2 TO $3.50 PER week with fire; convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF 136 AND 138 Madison-st. and 144 Clark-st., over store now occupied by Golden Eagle Clothing Store, corner Clark and Madison-sts.; frontage, 80 feet on Madison and 25 on Clark; steam heat; fine light; low rent. Apply to WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH STAble accommodation for two horses; South Side; state terms. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ASSORTment of furnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets $4.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

Country.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND NICE HOME-TABLE AT reasonable rates can be obtained in a quiet private boarding-house within a very short distance of the Evanston depot. Address Box 709, Evanston.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER TO take charge, with about $10,000 capital, in a successful manufacturing concern, doing a large and profitable business, and has not a dollar of indebtedness. Present owner cannot give it the necessary attention, but wishes to retain his interest. Address W 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business, with $5,000 cash. No humbug, but want a man of ability as well as money. X 47, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MAN WITH SOME MONEY TO TAKE interest in light manufacturing business; large quantity of machinery and material now on hand; 100 per cent profit can be realized. W 93, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane Combination. "Our Bachelors."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "All the Rage."

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "The Phœnix."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety performance.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "From the Altar to the Scaffold" and "My Mother-in-Law."

McCormick Hall.

North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture by John B. Gough. "Now and Then."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally heavy yesterday, with continued prospects of peace, but turned upwards in the afternoon. Mess pork closed 5c per brl lower, at $10.70 for February and $10.85@10.87½ for March. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.25@7.27½ for February and $7.37½ for March. Meats were easier, at 3⅛c per lb for boxed shoulders and $5.50 per cwt for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at $1.03 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed firmer, at $1.02⅝ for January and $1.03⅝ for March. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅝c spot and 41⅜c for May. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 23⅜c spot and 26⅛c for March. Rye was 2c lower, at 49½c. Barley closed 1c lower, at 49c for February and 49⅝c for March. Hogs were active and closed firm, at $3.80@4.00. Cattle were firmer. Sales of inferior to extra at $1.75@5.60. Sheep sold at $2.75@4.40. The exports from the seaboard last week included 76,000 brls flour, 1,141,000 bu wheat, 1,202,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 50,000 bu rye, 8,050 brls pork, 6,446,000 lbs lard, and 15,226,000 lbs meats. In store in New York, 2,154,000 bu wheat, 838,000 bu corn, 1,534,000 bu oats. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 190 cars wheat, 162 cars corn, 39 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 49 cars barley. Total, 450 cars, or 175,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $101.50 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 9-16 and sterling exchange at $4.87½.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98½.

Three members of the Returning Board—ANDERSON, CASANAVE, and KENNER—were brought into court in New Orleans yesterday, and the trial of the first-named person was formally commenced, a motion for a change of venue having first been denied. ANDERSON, being interviewed by a reporter, gave as his principal reason for objecting to the trial as at present arranged that the jury has been selected with a view to rendering his conviction certain, there being none but Democrats chosen to sit upon the case. He claims that his right of challenge has been entirely ignored, and that the whole proceeding is a palpable, barefaced injustice.

The organization of Congressmen interested in the remonetization of silver and some of them in the repeal of the Resumption act cannot do better in their search for a title than to adopt one which will commend their movement to the good opinion of the people generally,—the Silver League. This done, they might as well drop the other part of their undertaking, for, with the silver dollar remonetized and the mints running at their full capacity in furnishing coin to be added to the currency of the country, the people have no desire for the repeal of the Resumption act. With the mints turning out silver dollars at the rate of 10,000,000 per month, resumption will take care of itself. The League—whatever it may determine to call itself—will find that, after the Silver bill has become a law, the number of their adherents in both Houses of Congress will materially diminish if they persist in cramming resumption-repeal down the throat of the organization.

The movement instituted by a few of the New York banks to commence paying out gold at once is not likely to become general, for the reason that the reserves of gold throughout the country are not sufficient to enable the banks to anticipate the date fixed by the Resumption act and transact business upon an exclusively gold basis. It is far more likely that the banks in question do not seriously contemplate shelling out the gold they have on hand, and that the movement is intended as a thrust at the Silver bill, the theory being that the pretended ability of the New York banks to institute gold resumption will tend to check the overwhelming popular demand for the remonetization of silver. Secretary SHERMAN is reported as saying to an interviewer that New York seems unable to apprehend the fact that the Silver bill is sure to pass. The Secretary himself has only just discovered by the votes in the Senate and the House on the MATTHEWS resolution that the silver dollar is certain to be restored as full legal-tender, and the New York goldites may as well make up their minds likewise and accept the situation.

It is now pretty safe to predict that the Silver bill is going through and will become a law before long, veto or no veto. The time set for commencing to redeem greenbacks in coin is only eleven months ahead. In view of the scarcity of coined money in the country, the friends of the Silver bill should pass a supplemental bill requiring the coinage of at least eight or ten millions a month. This would at once put a stop to the ruinous contraction of prices of commodities which is killing manufactures and production, and filling the land with idle men. A steady stream of ten millions a month of silver dollars would wonderfully warm up the frozen wheels of trade and vivify paralyzed industry, set things moving, and enable millions to find employment and multitudes to pay their debts. It would break the existing corner on gold, and bring it down to its proper value. The mint machinery for coining ten millions a month can easily be provided. Where there is a will there is a way. Order old LINDERMAN to work two "shifts" or relays of men. Let him run the machinery at night as well as day. No trouble about getting out lots of the white shiners, if Congress so orders.

The passage of the MATTHEWS resolution in the House yesterday by the heavy majority of 187 yeas to 79 nays seems to be generally accepted in Washington as settling the silver question. Scarcely a doubt now remains that the Silver bill will pass the Senate by a vote more than sufficient to overcome the Presidential veto, though the probability of a veto decreases in proportion with the increase of the certainty that Congress will override any Executive obstacle of the kind. It will be seen by our dispatches that Secretary SHERMAN has finally perceived the inevitable, and is now drawing upon his ingenuity for predictions as to the evil results that will follow. The Democratic monometallists of the East are also preparing to climb down with graceful alacrity, and to assure their Western co-partisans that they shall have the silver dollar without hinderance. Senator BARNUM, of Connecticut, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is prepared for the passage of the Silver bill, and it will not be surprising to see several of the wavering Democrats in the Senate cast their strength with the winning side when the final vote comes. The battle for the silver dollar is practically decided, and the solid West and nearly solid South are evidently masters of the field.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained at length England's position with reference to the Eastern question. He confined himself almost exclusively to an elucidation of that stereotyped and well-worn phrase which has been the watchword of the British Cabinet and people since the breaking out of the war, to-wit: British interests. It appears, according to the Chancellor, that the independence of Bulgaria, and especially if that Province should be governed by a Prince of Russia's choosing, would be most decidedly detrimental to British interests; that even the temporary occupation of the Turkish Capital would seriously undermine some important interests which her Majesty's Government is disposed to guard jealously; that the question of the free navigation of the Dardanelles is one in which England is peculiarly interested, and also one which must not be settled by a separate agreement. Added to this list of leading interests there are, according to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, many incidental questions which must be passed upon by a Congress of the Powers in which England must have a commanding voice. To this end it will be necessary that the extra grant called for shall be immediately voted, in order that the Government may go into the Conference with the proper backing, and be enabled to maintain any policy which she may be called upon to assume.

THE NATION AND WESTERN MORALS.

The New York *Nation* of the 24th inst. publishes a letter from a self-confident young man of this city protesting against what he styles the "vulgarity of vituperation" employed by the Eastern press in discussing the silver question. The *Nation* takes occasion to declare, in substance, that while vituperation is no argument, and that as a general thing it is unbecoming, still the dreadful dishonesty of the West and the apparent low standard of Western morals were enough to provoke the pious people of the East, and under these circumstances it asks, "Is it surprising that people have got angry, and, knowing these men not to be fools, gave but expression to the belief that they were something else?" This explanation comes very near to that given by the historian of Cock Robin's rage when he discovered Jenny Wren's perfidy. "Robin, he got angry, and jumped upon a twig, shouting 'Out upon you, fie upon you, bold-faced jig!'"

The special thing it seems which made the money-lending philanthropists at the East "angry," and elicited "hot" expressions, was the statement that the silver dollar had been demonetized secretly, clandestinely, or by connivance; and certainly without the knowledge of the country, or even of the members of Congress who passed it or the Executive who approved the law.

Now, let us examine this point—soberly and candidly. In 1868 there was a bill reported by Senator SHERMAN having for its expressed *object* the demonetization of the old silver dollar, and the clipping of the gold coin so as to reduce its weight to the extent of 3½ per cent. When that bill was reported, Senator MORGAN, of New York, made an elaborate argument opposing clipping of the gold coin, and defending the silver coinage, and opposing the demonetization of the silver dollar. SHERMAN's little bill was never heard of again after the stalwart New York Senator put his foot through it.

Subsequently it was discovered that it was important to revise the laws and regulations governing the mint, and reduce all such laws to a single act. A bill for this purpose was prepared by experts. It was necessarily a bill understood only by those who were familiar with the details of the mint. The fact that it was prepared by the officers of the mint, who were hardly the persons to institute legislation to demonetize silver and change the whole monetary system of the United States, resulted in an inability to enlist the attention of Congress to the bill. Only a few members of either House of Congress ever gave any time to the matter, and consequently the bill hung fire in one House or the other for several years without becoming a law. Finally, in 1873, a bill passed, and in that bill the old silver dollar was omitted from the list of coins authorized to be struck at the mints. No mention was made of the dollar, no word implied its discontinuance, nothing expressed that it was demonetized.

It has since been shown overwhelmingly that the demonetization of silver formed no part of the avowed and understood motive of the bill. Nothing in its title indicated that it was a bill to demonetize silver and strike it out as a legal-tender. No member of Congress has been found who avows that he supported the bill because it demonetized silver, or that he knew for years after that silver had been demonetized. The President, who approved the Mint bill, was not aware that it contained any such demonetization, and nearly a year after signing it he expressed his surprise that silver coinage had stopped.

THE TRIBUNE has challenged the *Nation* to produce any announcement in its own files, in 1872-'73-'74, that the bill had demonetized silver, or that the silver dollar had been abolished as a legal-tender.

THE TRIBUNE has challenged the production from the files of the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *World*, or *Post*, in 1872-'3-'4 (all of whom had correspondents at Washington charged with the special duty of announcing any legislation affecting financial matters), of any statement that the Mint bill demonetized the silver dollar, or that silver had been demonetized, and not a line has been produced by either of these New York dailies to show that at the time the bill passed any one of these papers knew that it demonetized silver.

During the long debates in Congress on the finances, especially in relation to resuming specie-payments, in 1874 and 1875, not a word was said concerning the demonetization of silver, or the effect thereof on resumption. On the contrary, in all the speeches resumption in "gold *and* silver" was preached and advocated. President HAYES, in the memorable canvass with Gov. ALLEN in Ohio in 1875, who was elected on the sole issue of specie-payments and specie-resumption, did not know that silver had been demonetized, nor did ALLEN, his Democratic competitor, nor did any of the many other distinguished men who took part in that memorable and exciting canvass.

It was not until the time came when silver bullion began to decline in London on account of German demonetization, and greenbacks advanced in prospect of ultimate redemption, and silver could be coined to circulate with paper,—one of the very conditions of affairs to meet which the bimetallic system had been wisely adopted,—that it was found that, unknown to the country, silver coinage had been quietly, noiselessly dropped in February, 1873, and clandestinely and fraudulently demonetized by the statute revisers in 1874,—Congress enacting the Revised Statutes in a lump. These are the naked facts.

Under those circumstances it is clear that the demonetization had been enacted by Congress and approved by the President without a knowledge of what was done, and the country generally was ignorant of the act. The legislation was, therefore, a trick and a fraud, the result of connivance, or it was an act of deplorable inadvertence wholly unintentional.

As soon as discovered, there was a demand for the restoration of the law to what it stood before this legislation took place, and that demand was met by the united and defiant clamor of the Eastern press, including the *Nation*, protesting that to restore the silver dollar would be to "swindle" every man who had loaned depreciated paper dollars, worth 75 to 85 cents each, to compel him to take silver dollars. Every public man and every paper in the West that advocated the restoration of the Legal-Tender law to what it was before 1873-'4, and before the passage of the acts of those years by fraud, or by inadvertence, was denounced as a rascal and a cheat. It is immaterial whether the law of 1873 was passed by fraud or that of 1874 unintentionally by those who voted for it, the Eastern press and money-sharks of rapacious breed discovered that the law gave them an immoral and dishonest advantage, had added very largely at the loss of the debtor to the value of all that was equitably due them, and they vociferously resolved to maintain the trick, fraud, or accident to the last extremity, and to insist upon the uttermost penny which under the fraud they could demand. The most insolent, most vituperative, the most truth-defying, and most extravagant and vulgar in denunciation of the people of the West, collectively and individually, was the New York *Nation*. It set itself up as a moral censor. It defined financial morality to be the prompt payment of raised checks; and because the people of the West, who discharge their debts from the proceeds of their own labor, decline to pay vastly more than they contracted to do, the *Nation* deluged them with abuse and defamation that would have rendered a fishwoman famous among her fellows, and has threatened them with the malicious lies of a blackmailer and a bully. The unanimity of the West, the unanimity of the South, and of the whole country in demanding the restoration of the silver dollar exhibits the universal popular contempt for the threats and the abuse of the Eastern Shylocks, their paid pettifoggers, and subsidized press. And yet they reiterate with vociferous persistence that silver was demonetized with great notoriety and publicity, and that everybody, in and out of Congress, knew that it was being done! Would it be unparliamentary to denominate such assertions as willful and shameful lies? Or should such dishonest conduct be softly described as conscious obscurations of the verities?

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

The Texas & Pacific gang are again in force before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, making their impudent demands for subsidy bonds. The dispatches in our last issue present a summary of their arguments why they should be allowed to put their hands into the Public Treasury and take the people's money for their private benefit and private gain. There is nothing new in these arguments. They go over the old beaten path, and, summed up, they express simply the aggregate of personal impudence, and show very clearly the road to ultimate fraud and dishonesty. It requires an assurance that is somewhat more than ordinary for Mr. TOM SCOTT to ask Congress to allow him to put his hands into the Treasury and take out $32,000,000 to build for him a road that in the end is only intended to be a tender to his Southwestern system of roads, when another company stands ready to do the same work with private capital, asking only the land-grant already given to the Texas Pacific. When he urges that such a subsidy will be of benefit to the Government, this assurance becomes colossal. Mr. TOM SCOTT and his confederate subsidy-grabbers will find it difficult to convince the taxpayers of this country that they have gone to Washington in the capacity of benevolent pilgrims, or as a charitable organization bent upon relieving the Government in these times of national distress and financial stringency, when every one is bound down with his burdens, by coolly appropriating $32,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for purposes of individual profit. This specious plea is too absurd upon its face. It is unequivocal humbug, and is unworthy of consideration by any intelligent man. When Mr. TOM SCOTT informs the Committee that the Texas Pacific has only received 18,000,000 acres, while the Northern Pacific has 34,000,000, he is equally specious, and in one direction is false in his statement. Why did he not say that the Texas Pacific, commencing so much further West, is a short road, and that the Federal land-grant is equivalent to that of the Northern Pacific in the proportion of the number of acres to the total mileage? Then he would have stated the exact truth. When he quotes what the Government has formerly done for the Union and Central Pacific, he does not add to the strength of his arguments. He is simply citing bad precedents in which the Government was swindled by an unfaithful Congress to the extent of what it gave these roads, and they are precedents which the people of this country do not care to have repeated and will not again tolerate without making a protest that will be felt and regarded in Washington. Mr. TOM SCOTT's partners want the Government to help him build his road so that freight may be carried more cheaply! If there is one thing more certain than another in railroad matters it is that the cheapest built road can carry goods at the cheapest rates. Mr. HUNTINGTON's road, built out of private capital, can be constructed more cheaply than TOM SCOTT's road built out of the people's money. If the former loses money, the people lose nothing, and the Government is not fleeced. If it cheats any one in the construction, it must cheat itself. It can carry cheaper than any road built by a Construction Ring upon the Credit-Mobilier plan on money obtained from the Government. If there are any deficiencies in the MONEY bill as to the protection of the public in the matter of rates, then let the bill be amended to supply them. Mr. SCOTT feelingly protests that under the bill granting the right of way, etc., to the HUNTINGTON road the completion of that road may be delayed or postponed for years, and in the meantime the existing Pacific Railway will have a monopoly. Apart from the absurdity that the Central Pacific Company will leave their 700 miles already constructed, terminating in the wilderness at the western line of Arizona, without Eastern connection, the remedy for the defect in the bill is a very simple one. All that is needed is that the bill be amended so as to provide that the Company shall construct at least a fixed number of miles of road eastwardly every year. That being done, then, according to Mr. SCOTT, the existing monopoly of travel to the Pacific will be broken up.

This sudden concern of the SCOTT lobby lest the people may be imposed upon in rates is altogether too shallow. What has JAY GOULD ever cared about rates or laws prescribing rates? What will TOM SCOTT, who is the very heart and soul of the combination-pooling policy, care about rates or competition if he is successful in establishing his through line from Philadelphia to the Pacific?

This sudden irruption of the SCOTT tribe bodes no good. It looks as if there was a determination to found a campaign on Congress in the old Credit-Mobilier style. Before Congressmen consent to enter upon such a campaign, we ask them to look back at the result of Credit-Mobilier and see how it has affected not only the country but individuals. When a company stands ready to build this road out of its private capital, it becomes Congressmen to consider well their position. In what light will they stand if they reject such an offer and allow TOM SCOTT to take the Government credit to the amount of thirty-two millions, when they come before their constituents for re-election? How will they explain their conduct? Even if they do not intend to run again, how will they endure the reputation that must inevitably attach to them of bribery and corruption? The records of the past as well as the merits of the case furnish Congressmen with sufficient hints how they should act in this matter, and their constituents, irrespective of party, will hold them to a strict account.

DISRAELI'S NEW PAGEANT.

DISRAELI is in one sense a barbarian. Neither race-descent nor the culture of centuries have succeeded in eradicating that love of pageantry and pomp which characterized his Oriental ancestors on the plains of Mesopotamia. Heraldic insignia, stars, medals, and bediamonded garters attract him as keenly as beads and baubles the Indian of our plains. He has no patience to do things in a plain, unvarnished way, going straight at an object, but must environ it with barbaric lustre and produce it with spectacular effects. His imagination is infused with genuine Oriental warmth and passion. In his fiction it displays itself in his love of picturing his heroines arrayed in rainbow hues and adorned with ropes of pearls and precious stones galore. In his realities he prepares all his effects in a spectacular manner, and suddenly springs them upon the world bedecked with tinsel, swimming in a dazzling glare, evolving sudden transformation, and bathed in the spectral glow of the lime-light. He should have been a scenic artist, with a full sweep at all conceivable hues and dyes, and a brush of gigantic dimensions, and endless properties in the shape of revolving suns, cherubs, blue and red fire, dissolving stalactites, seas of mirrors, harlequin traps, dansantes, coryphees, and Amazons, magic lilies, paste Kohinoors, and all the filagree and flummery that so dazzle and delight the eyes of children in the Christmas pantomimery and tableaux. He is a great artist in a theatrical sense, but, like most great artists, has so little knowledge of the democratic, practical, workaday world that his brilliant shows and pageants that dazzle people for a minute nearly always melt away like the fabric of a dream, and leave him standing on a wreck of airy nothings. He resembles the foolish Bird of Paradise, who, vain of his extraordinary tail, selects a particular time to exhibit it, and calls the attention of the wily natives to the show by its squawking, who thereupon improve the occasion to knock the silly creatures on the head and take it to the nearest market.

Mr. DISRAELI's latest pageant is in keeping with his previous exhibitions, and, in accordance with his Oriental proclivities, he has chosen India as the scene to be illuminated by his colored fire. In the London *Gazette* of Jan. 4 appears a decree creating an order of women only. It is called the "Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and confers certain insignia or decorations upon certain English and native ladies. All the Princesses receive it, the MAHARANEE DHULEEP SINGH, whoever that may be, seven great native ladies, and eighteen English ladies, the wives of past and existing Viceroys, Governors, Secretaries, and Under-Secretaries for that country. This decree, following upon his success in inducing the Queen to declare herself Empress of India and to add to her already long string of titles "Regina et Imperatrix," has already aroused the sarcasm of democratic Englishmen who are beginning to weary of DISRAELI's constant Indian fanfaronade, which appears to them as little less than grotesque in the face of the corruptions of Indian rule, the onerous taxation of the people, the bankrupt Treasury, and the awful famines which are sweeping off the natives by millions. The *Spectator* says:

> WARREN HASTINGS, who built the Civil Administration, never received a decoration; Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, who redressed native wrongs, would have smiled with serene Dutch contempt at the notion of being rewarded by a tawdry decoration for his wife—true, his race was as old as Holland, and had helped to liberate England, so tinsel did not impress him,—and Lord DALHOUSIE, who gave his sovereign eight kingdoms, would not, to have won a ninth, have exhibited himself upon a painted elephant with Englishwomen as part of an Oriental pageant; but they were not the servants of a novelist. We have been accustomed to think that our duty to India was our duty to her laboring millions, and not to her mushroom Princes,—there is only one conspicuous Prince out of Rajpootana who is not new,—that their acquiescence, secured by justice and honesty, was our first guarantee,—except, indeed the sword, whose wielders it is now etiquette to pass over silently,—and this new India, the land of fireworks, and processions, and spangles, and Princes with stars, and Viceroys with dreamily poetic speeches, is to us so unknown that we hesitate even to hold, much less to pronounce, an opinion. Perhaps it is all well. Perhaps India should be governed by comedians, with parts sketched out for them by an Oriental novelist.

The most remarkable inconsistency of DISRAELI's new pageant lies in its variance with all the Indian traditions. It is not only the duty of an Indian Princess but it is the pride of her husband that she should live in seclusion and remain as hidden from the world in name and in fact. The Indian woman differs from her civilized sister in the West in that she must not parade herself before the public. She is not allowed to go shopping, attend lectures, write poems for the papers, give lunch parties, attend sewing societies, strawberry festivals and necktie sociables, go to the matinees, join fortnightlies, or sing at parlor concerts, much less agitate for woman-suffrage, and the right to practice law, medicine, and divinity. She is always the veiled priestess of the house and invisible to the vulgar world, and the unlucky newspaper editor who should so much as mention the name of an Indian Princess or any woman of rank in his columns would speedily find himself and his paper in utter contempt and declining circulation. In direct violation of these traditions, and in utter disregard for the feelings of the natives, DISRAELI has paraded the names of the highest Indian ladies in the English and Indian gazettes, and proposes to publicly ornament them, not for any services performed, but to further conciliate the Indian people. The childish device could hardly have been conceived by any one else than DISRAELI, eager to exhibit not only these women in his grand Indian spectacle, but himself as the central figure of the melodrama, forgetting that the same light which illumines his scenic pageant also brings out in still stronger relief the corruptions of Government, the financial distress of the country, and the ghastly horrors of famine and disease sweeping the people off by millions. The Oriental Premier of England may decorate and emblazon the walls of this sepulchre, but he cannot hide the rottenness within.

AMERICAN SILVER MONEY.

It is the constant remark of those who advocate an exclusive gold currency that in reality there has never been any legal-tender silver money in use in the United States, and that the silver dollar has never had an existence. In point of fact, from 1792 to 1834 gold coin was exceptional; it was coined to pieces of $10, $5, and $2.50, and was exported as fast as coined. During these forty-two years the whole coinage—legal-tender—of the United States was:

Silver	$36,275,078
Gold	11,825,890

At that date the quantity of gold in the coin was reduced 6 per cent, and the silver coin was at a premium. Congress made foreign silver a legal-tender, and during this interval the Spanish, Mexican, and other foreign silver coins were in circulation, to the extent of at least $100,000,000, as legal-tender. Down to 1853 the coinage and metallic money put in circulation was:

From 1792 to 1834, silver	$36,275,078
From 1734 to 1853, silver	42,938,294
Foreign coin, silver	100,000,000
Total silver	$179,213,372
From 1792 to 1834, gold	$11,825,890
From 1834 to 1853, gold	224,965,730
Total gold	$236,791,620

A well-informed correspondent in THE TRIBUNE furnishes the following history of this admission of foreign coins as legal-tenders. He says:

> The coin currency must then have been of silver and foreign coins. Nowadays we forget what an important element foreign coins were to us for eighty years. At first we had all kinds of foreign coins. In 1793 Congress declared that, at the expiration of three years after our own coinage of gold and silver should commence, all foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, should cease to be a legal-tender, and that law was repealed in 1806, and full legal-tender admitted to the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, Spain, *and to Spanish milled silver dollars and French crowns.*
>
> In June, 1834, Congress extended the legal-tender to the *dollars* of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Central America, Brazil, and the five-franc piece of France, and to the gold coins of several nations.
>
> In March, 1843, Congress re-enacted the same, and fixed the rate at which the United States should value at customs the silver coins of Prussia, Portugal, Bremen, Madeira, the Azores, Hamburg, Russia, and British America.
>
> In 1857, for the first time since 1776, or more than eighty years, foreign coins ceased to be a legal-tender for all debts in the United States. They continued to be legal-tender for purchase of public lands and payment of duties on imports until 1874, when the same secret management that struck [illegible] silver from our own coinage limited the receipt of foreign coins for those purposes to gold coins, [illegible] silver to the fractional quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of Spanish and Mexican dollars.
>
> The above cita[illegible] show that when the world at large was supplied with a coinage of (according to the tables of 18[illegible]) twelve hundred millions of silver and eight hundred millions of gold, and when we had the right to [illegible] foreign coins *pari passu* with our own coins, [illegible] else to take the foreign coin to our mints and have [illegible] recoined free of expense, all creditors and debtors, national or individual, knew the sources to which they could go for legal-tender coin, and that it was immaterial whether at any given time the ratio was large of gold to silver or silver to gold; that whenever in any country, island, or continent one metal became dearer than another it would be hoarded, and the cheaper metal would pass current.
>
> It is, then, *literally* true that the moment Congress declared silver no longer a legal-tender that it did in truth and fact strike out one-half or more than a half of the coinage of the world from our use, as certainly raising the price of gold as the price of wheat would be increased by burning up all the corn in the world.

It will be seen, therefore, that silver money has been in general use, and for a long time exclusively, in this country. The large sum of gold which has been coined has not remained here, but has been exported, and has been melted up and recoined in other countries where our coin is not a legal-tender. Since 1861, both gold and silver coin have been out of general circulation, and because they were both of more value than the paper money. Only so much coin remained in the country as was required for coin purposes, such as paying duties and making foreign exchange. During these last seventeen years the gold coin has been as absent from circulation as silver.

The silver dollar has been since 1834 at such a large premium in gold that but few persons sought its coinage; it was more profitable to buy gold with it and have the latter coined into money. Silver retained its superiority in value, and at the time the dollar was demonetized (in 1873) was worth 103 in gold. The subsequent decline in the value of silver bullion, as compared with gold, was due, as all know, to a special cause, and so temporary that the remonetization of silver now by the United States would have the effect to restore in a brief time the silver dollar to par with gold as bullion; that is, the silver in the dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold. The coinage of $50,000,000 a year for two years would exhaust all the surplus silver bullion now on the market, and draw liberally on the annual product. Gold is now doing double duty, and is therefore excessively dear. Remonetization of silver will bring gold down in purchasing power to the level of silver, because people will use silver until gold comes down to that level.

The scheme of the goldites has for its object the increase in the value of gold money. The metallic money of the world may be assumed to be equally divided between gold and silver. To demonetize silver, will have the effect of reducing the metallic money to one-half its present quantity. The gold would then be the exclusive money, and its value in purchasing other property would be largely increased. The expulsion of silver in Germany and the prohibition of it in this country have already enhanced gold as compared with products and labor not less than 33 per cent, and increased the weight of debts in the same proportion. As the annual produce of gold is growing less, the value of gold money would increase day by day as it became more and more scarce. The success and progress of the money-lenders' scheme to reduce the quantity of metallic money and enlarge the value of the gold is marked by the regular falling off in the value of all other property. As the gold dollar advances, the value of land, and the value of all accumulated products of labor, falls off in the same proportion. The indebtedness, public and private, of the world, reduced to figures, is enormous. The people of the United States are among the most heavily indebted. The demonetization of silver and the increase in the value of gold as the exclusive money has added largely to this indebtedness. This debt can only be paid by the products of labor, and if the value of all property shall decline 40 per cent in the scarce and exclusive gold, then it will take 40 per cent more labor, and 40 per cent more land, and live stock, and improved property, to pay the indebtedness. That that is the end sought by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of an exclusive gold money is no longer open to doubt. It is avowed. The declaration is made that metallic money is too abundant and too cheap, and that it must be reduced in quantity to increase its value; money must, therefore, be made scarce.

This scheme can hardly be characterized in fitting terms. Stripped of the false theory of preserving the national credit, it is a bold attempt to confiscate the property of the people. Had Congress put the measure in the shape of a law increasing the debts and reducing the value of all property in the hands of the people 40 per cent, no man who voted for such an infamy would have returned to the constituents he had betrayed. The question now at Washington is substantially the same,—to make scarce gold and debts more valuable, and to depreciate property accordingly. That is the end sought by those who oppose the remonetization of silver, and the people will watch diligently for those who shall vote to confiscate the substance of the many for the profit of the few.

Gold and silver were the legal money of the country before the Constitution was adopted; the Constitution recognized them as legal money, and provided for their coinage. They remained money from that day to 1873, when silver was demonetized. Had Congress the power to deprive the nation of its constitutional money; to abolish silver coinage or gold coinage; or both? Money is coined by the Government for the people who take their bullion to the mint. Can Congress refuse to coin silver and gold into money? Can it refuse to make both legal-tender? Can it abolish silver money,—the oldest money known to this country?

Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, spoke a few words in behalf of the Silver bill in reply to EDMUNDS' three-hour Shylock harangue against it, from which we make this extract:

> Senator after Senator had declared that the act of 1873 demonetized the silver dollar. It did no such thing. *The silver dollar was demonetized by the Revised Statutes, but they were not intended to change any existing law.* They were simply a compilation of the laws as they existed at the date of the adoption of the statutes. The silver dollar of 412½ grains was a full legal-tender for all purposes and had not been legally demonetized. The argument had been made that silver dollars were not in existence at that time, and therefore the bondholders did not expect to be paid in silver. As well might such an argument be made against gold, because there was but little of that coin in use. The Coinage act of 1873 was a step in the direction of demonetizing silver, but it was not actually demonetized until the adoption of the Revised Statutes in 1874. It had been argued that injustice would be done to those who purchased bonds since 1873 if the Government should pay its bonds in silver, but he (Mr. THURMAN) would endeavor to show, when the bill itself should come up for consideration, that the payment of the bonds in silver would not do injustice to any one.

The goldites try hard to conceal from the public the rascality practiced clandestinely by the Statute Revisers in 1874 in sneaking in a section which demonetized the old silver dollar.

While the ambitious women of the Suffrage Convention were making ridiculous declarations and button-holing committees in Washington lately, another member of the sex in the Capital City was quietly devising a plan for accomplishing some practical good. Mrs. ROBERTS, a newspaper correspondent, anxious to alleviate the sufferings of the poorer people of Washington, succeeded in interesting several benevolent gentlemen in the project of opening a penny soup-house. No great contributions were asked or made, and it was without any ostentation that a few days ago the place was opened. Mrs. ROBERTS herself does not run it, and has no pecuniary interest whatever in it. Her idea in the beginning was that for one cent it was possible to furnish a plate of mush, a bowl of soup, or some other wholesome dish which would satisfy hunger. During the first week this restaurant fed 1,600 people daily, making an income of $16, or $112 for the whole week, and it is claimed that even these small receipts are sufficient to pay expenses. A system of tickets has been started, each selling for a cent, the idea being that people in good circumstances may buy and give them to street beggars, instead of tossing away pennies, which in too many cases are spent for drink.

The New York *Graphic* gets in a body-blow on TOM NAST. In a cartoon it reproduces NAST's famous picture in *Harper*, Jan. 9, 1875, showing the Ark of State floating in safety to the harbor, "A Sound Specie Basis of *Gold* and SILVER," and with the farther quotation by NAST, "To this (gold and *silver* resumption) we should return with the least practicable delay.—U. S. GRANT." The *Graphic* next pictures little TOMMY NAST sitting on a stool drawing on his slate a silver dollar in derision and various caricatures of the silver men. Uncle SAM stands before, pointing to NAST's silver and gold specie-basis Ark of State, and underneath is written "Uncle SAM to fickle TOMMY NAST: Ha, ha! my little man, you have changed your mind on the silver question, have you? Look here upon this picture, and then upon that." NAST looks confused, ashamed of himself, and chopfallen.

A goldite newspaper says the advocates of the BLAND bill

> Pretend to believe that no sooner would that bill pass than the 412½-grains silver dollar, by being made legal-tender, would appreciate in value to the gold standard. Now, if the silver dollar would at once become equal to the gold dollar, how, we would like to know, would the debtor class be any better off than they are now?

They would be "better off" in this respect, that the restoration of the silver dollar and its abundant coinage will arrest the fall in wages, and prices of property, and commodities of all kinds. Business men and manufacturers will no longer have to sell goods on a falling market at a loss. The value of property will stop falling and begin to rise a little. This will give heart and hope to producers, who will commence employing more workmen and paying better wages. The earnings of these re-employed but now idle operatives will increase the market for commodities, for they will be earning money and be able to buy goods. Business men will feel safe in borrowing money, as they will have confidence in future prices, and tens of millions of cash will no longer remain idle and useless, but will be set at work oiling the wheels of commerce. Whether the silver dollar "becomes equal at once" or not to the gold dollar, the amelioration of business will begin to take effect from the moment the mints commence rolling out a stream of full legal-tender dollars. Men will begin to feel hope that they shall be able to pay their debts without going through bankruptcy, and creditors will get all that is lawfully or equitably due them without breaking down and wiping out those who owe them. Is not this better than to go with the cut-throat gold policy which the money-sharps are making such frenzied efforts to continue?

A reporter of the St. Louis *Evening Post* called on Capt. EADS, and had a talk with him which is thus reported:

> It is pretty well known that you have brought back the second payment from the Government appropriation?
>
> Yes, I have the second $500,000, which makes the full amount now received $1,000,000.
>
> What is the present condition of the work?

In answer to this question Capt. EADS referred the reporter to the following telegram, which he received after his arrival in St. Louis:

> NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—*Capt. James B. Eads:* Dispatch just received from Mr. SCHMIDT, Surveyor of ... Mr. SCHMIDT shows twenty-four feet clear through the bar, with least width eighty feet.
>
> JAMES ANDREWS.
>
> How much of the work is now done?
>
> About 75 or 80 per centum.
>
> And how long do you think it will take to complete it?
>
> I can't say.
>
> How much remains to be paid?
>
> Only 18 per centum has now been received. The amount to be paid by the Government is $5,250,000, and that is when a depth of thirty feet and a width of 250 feet of water have been attained.

An amusing incident occurred in the Iowa State Senate last week. The Chaplain, who evidently believed in conciliating all parties, invoked the Divine blessing upon President HAYES by saying, "We pray Thee, O Lord, that although it may not be pleasing to many of Thy servants, yet we would beseech Thy blessing upon the President of the United States."

The Red-Ribbon movement, we are glad to observe, is making good progress in this city. It is to be hoped that the temperance revival will embrace many of those abandoned persons who hold to the principle that—

> The natural element
> Was for man's belly meant;
> But to put a little gin in it,
> I see no sin in it.

The proposition to limit silver legal-tender to two or three millions a month is nonsense. Omit all absurd limitations, and order the mints to turn out all the dollars they can, until Congress some years hereafter shall order them to slack up. The country is bare of coin, and it will take an enormous amount to saturate it.

The number of people is fast increasing who object to paying 110 cents in value on 75-cent paper consideration. But Shylock swears he must have gold and gold alone in payment of the 75-cent paper dollars he loaned.

The Silver bill is bound to pass. Ten millions of dollars of full legal-tender per month is what the country needs to get the frost out of its joints and start things up lively.

If Senator MORTON had lived he would be the silver leader in the Senate, and would put the measure through by more than a two-thirds vote.

PERSONAL.

Disraeli came out of the late fight without a scratch.

The Russian bear may hibernate the rest of the winter.

Alfonso's bride is very happy. Her mother-in-law is kept at a distance.

Mark Twain calls his dog Joseph Cook, because he can't quite understand him.

William Lloyd Garrison's eulogy on the late W. E. Chandler is a very tender and affecting tribute.

As the Czar demands the freedom of the Dardanelles, Johnny Bull is no longer the bull with the Golden Horn.

There is at least one man who has some faith in our politicians—Dr. Talmage. He thinks they are getting better.

"How can I leave thee?" said Adam to Eve. She made no reply, but calmly pointed to a fig-tree in the distance.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord are now believed to be "at home." The story that they had rehypothecated themselves is probably false.

Two popular dramatists of London write under the noms de plume of Saville Row and Bolton Row—names of two well-known London streets.

Mr. W. Winterstein, a New York journalist, has composed an "Editors' Waltz," which he dedicates to the English and German press of that city.

The Fenian heart is not less desolate than Tara's Hall. England will not fight, and the cause of Irish independence has been postponed a few weeks.

Mr. Blaine has declared himself in favor of the silver measure, and it is now quite in the line of the anti-remonetization organs to characterize his "hurtling lance" as merely a stuffed club.

District-Attorney Bangs is roughly criticised for indorsing an application for the pardon of the first batch of whisky men. There is a new game, we believe, called go Bangs. Will the President take a hand at it?

The foreign Powers are involved in a dilemma. Germany and Austria are not altogether satisfied with the terms of peace offered by Russia, and warlike complications may yet arise. The horns of the dilemma is presumably the Golden Horn.

The New York *Herald* says that "Gen. Schenck smiles like the front door of an iron foundry." There may be nothing but irony in this remark, but if the General smiles—smiles conspicuously—can any one doubt that he holds four aces?

A tramp, who had asked aid at several places near Rochester last Tuesday night, was found frozen to death in the road on Wednesday. He was an intelligent young man, and claimed to be a cousin of the late Richard Yates, ex-Governor of and Senator from Illinois.

Clara Louise sang in Titusville the other night. "Like the smooth, unctuous trickling of the oleaginous commodity from a hundred-barrel well," says the *Herald*, "were the liquid, oily notes of the handsome, bediamonded Kellogg to the enraptured Titusvillers."

Thirty years ago J. W. Mackey left Ireland a penniless boy. Twenty years ago he was traveling in this country as a "drummer." Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt. Now he owns some of the richest mines on the Pacific Coast, and has a yearly income estimated at $14,000,000.

Owing to sickness and old age combined, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who for thirty-three years has held the pastorate of St. George's Church, New York City, has resigned his charge. Dr. Tyng is now 87 years old. The church has accepted his resignation and settled upon him an annuity of $5,000 for life.

Mr. Mullett has often been the subject of very much harsh criticism. His ability as an architect has been questioned, and his splendid talent in the use of profanity have been grudgingly allowed by envious amateurs. Yet it must be admitted that he is a singularly brave and courageous man. He even ventures within range of his own buildings.

A French deserter, Thomerel, aged 19, went to a restaurant, dined quietly in a private room, finishing with coffee and brandy. Then, getting behind the door, he awaited the entrance of the waiter, and, springing on him, stabbed him. The waiter, who was but slightly wounded, rushed for aid, and Thomerel was arrested. At his trial he said he had no grudge against the waiter, whom he had never seen before in his life, but he was so dreadfully bored with his existence that he determined to kill somebody so as to get killed in turn.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

One Citizen of St. Louis Attempts to Horsewhip Another.

Lively Endeavors of the Assaulted Citizen to Shoot His Assailant.

Exposure of a "Cotton-Exchange" Confidence Game at St. Louis,

Butchery of a Woman by an Abortionist at Burlington, Ia.

A Severe Attack of Guilty Conscience Reported from Pittsburg.

Eight Prisoners Tunnel Themselves Out of the Columbus, O., Jail.

COTTON SHARKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—C. W. Simmons, Secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, became apprised this morning, through the reception of a letter addressed to the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, that an attempt was being made by certain parties to victimize the cotton-growers of the South and Southwest. The letter, though addressed on the outside as above, bore on the inside the address Bransen & Co., and stated that the writers had cotton on hand which they wanted to sell, either for cash or on "C. O. D.," provided a guarantee of payment on receipt of the consignment was received. This showed that the parties running the bogus Exchange had been soliciting consignments on cotton, hoping that the solidity of the name they had assumed would induce parties to send their cotton along without asking a guarantee. Mr. Simmons, desirous of protecting the cotton-growers, called upon Postmaster Filley this morning, and learned that the name of the party who represented the St. Louis Cotton Exchange was S. Adler. He had gone to Mr. Filley some time ago and represented that a new Exchange was to be started here with the following officers: President, S. H. Bransen; Vice-President, Joseph Pollock; Secretary, Daniel H. Hubert. He also showed Mr. Filley an Exchange letter-head with the names printed upon it in the usual form. He also said he had power of attorney to receive all letters coming to the Post-Office for D. H. Hubert, J. Kochs Adler, L. L. J. Koch, and L. Koch, and has been receiving such. It is apparent, from letters received, that Adler's plan was to offer a very high price for cotton as an inducement to consignors, and, for fear that some greenhorns might bite, Mr. Simmons prepared the following caution, which is to be published:

Caution to Cotton-Dealers.—From the tenor of letters received by C. W. Simmons, Secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, it is surmised that certain parties are using bogus letter-heads purporting to be of the Exchange, and using other means, for the purpose of obtaining fraudulent possession of cotton. The Exchange, as such, buys no cotton, and dealers everywhere are advised to be cautious in their operations.

Adler has not yet turned up. He is described as a Polish Jew, with an appearance calculated to excite suspicion rather than confidence. It is not known yet whether he actually received any consignments of cotton.

AN EXCITING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Quite a lively cowhiding and shooting affray occurred on Fourth street, opposite the *Globe-Democrat* office, at about 10 o'clock this morning. The parties to the affair are John M. Glover, a lawyer, and John E. Love, a merchant, between whom there has been a very bad feeling for some months past. Some time ago Love failed in business, and Glover, who was appointed Assignee of the bankrupt estate, while examining into its affairs discovered what he suspected to be a fraudulent conveyance of property by Love to his wife. These matters came up before a Commissioner last week, when Love made use of harsh terms toward Glover, which caused an encounter, which, however, the Commissioner put an end to before serious damage was done. Since then there has been peace between the parties until this morning, when, as Glover was talking with a friend named Fisher, Love approached him in a threatening manner, and with his hand suspiciously sticking in his breast coat-pocket. Glover, fearing serious trouble, pulled a revolver from under his coat-tail, when Love attacked him with a sinewy cowhide. A struggle ensued, in which Glover fired at his opponent's head, the ball striking the rim of his hat, which it passed through, and cutting a furrow along Love's left eyebrow, from which the blood flowed freely. Finding the odds of cowhide versus pistol too hazardous, Love dropped the whip and grabbed for his opponent's six-shooter. Glover, before Love closed with him, fired again, the ball cutting through his opponent's coat-sleeve, but doing him no further injury. The fracas thenceforward degenerated into a rough-and-tumble fight, in which scratching and biting were indulged in freely by both combatants, until Officer McCormick ran over from the Planters' House and arrested them. They were removed to the Chestnut Street Station, and thence to the Four Courts, where Love and Glover were both held for disturbing the peace, the latter also having the additional charge of carrying concealed weapons preferred against him. Both men are very well known here, and, as each one is as full of bellicose intentions as ever, it is probable that, unless the intervention of friends mends matters between them, they will have another and more serious meeting before long.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 28.—Solomon Stubbs and Jennie Crichbaum, convicted of kidnapping a young girl named Lena Scheffer, were to-day sentenced to eighteen months and one year, respectively, in the Penitentiary. The lightness of the sentence was due in a measure to the extreme youth of the prisoners.

A man giving his name as Jacob Powell, and claiming to be from Jacksonville, Ill., was today arrested, charged with procuring an abortion on a person whom he claims to have been his wife, but who is believed, by a card found in her pocket and a gold watch in her possession, to be Ella Gittings, the daughter of a wealthy farmer residing near La Harpe, Ill. The arrest of Powell was brought about in a curious manner. Officers went to the Moore House, where Powell and his victim were stopping, in search of a sewing-machine agent charged with spiriting away another man's wife. While at the house the officers were informed that there were a man and woman stopping there under suspicious circumstances; that the pretended husband was a man 50 years of age, while the woman seemed a mere girl, and that frequent cries were heard emanating from the apartment occupied by the couple. Hearing this much, the officers resolved to sift the matter, and this morning procured a warrant for the arrest of Powell. On arriving at the house they found the woman at the point of death. In fifteen minutes she breathed her last. Powell was at once taken to the lock-up. He will have an examination this morning. A Coroner's jury was impaneled this afternoon, and an inquest begun, but postponed to await the result of a post-mortem examination.

HAPPY HOLLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 28.—Edward and William Carroll, brothers, living in Happy Hollow, this county, got into a row Saturday night over William's wife, in which William stabbed Edward several times, inflicting ten wounds on different parts of the body. The wounded man was brought to this city, and his wounds dressed. Although several are quite serious, he will undoubtedly recover. Happy Hollow is one of the worst neighborhoods in the State. Several murders have been committed there in years gone by.

FILICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—On the night of Dec. 15 Frank Lynch, a laboring man of this city, took the life of his only child, an infant, by throwing it into the Allegheny River from the railroad bridge. He immediately fled to escape arrest and punishment. He went as far as New Orleans, where he remained a few days. Conscience-stricken, he resolved to return home and tell all about the crime. He arrived here this morning and related the tragic occurrence to his wife, who immediately preferred a charge of murder against him, and the officers at once started in pursuit of Lynch. After a long search they found and arrested him on the same bridge and at the same spot where he had tossed his child into the river. He had resolved to commit suicide, and was in the act of leaping into the stream when the officers took him in custody. He was conveyed to jail, where he now is. There is no doubt of his guilt.

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—At Collingwood, Meeker County, Saturday afternoon, Milton Farder, a small man, whipped a large man named Oakley, on account of the latter's intimacy with the former's sister, a "grass widow," causing a scandal. After the fight Oakley shot Farder, inflicting a serious wound in the leg. He was prevented from firing a second shot by spectators.

A Coroner's inquest on the body of Smith, the railroad employe killed at Wilder, Jackson County, by a shot fired through a window, resulted in a verdict charging Byron J. Greenman, Smith's father-in-law, with committing the murder, and Greenman's sons, C. W. Greenman and Edward Greenman, with being accessory. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, though strong, and based upon a feud of long standing. The Greenmans have had the reputation of being law-abiding.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—About 7 o'clock this morning eight prisoners escaped from the County Jail in this city, Charles Baker, an ex-Penitentiary convict, being the leader. By some means he had secured a drill, and had succeeded in cutting through the boiler-iron floor. The piece taken out was neatly replaced, the two holes filled with dirt, and the work never attracted the attention of the inspectors. Baker slept days and worked nights. A tunnel was dug, and all was ready this morning. The eight who were in the plot left the breakfast-table one by one, and immediately escaped. They were not missed for some little time, and as yet but one has been recaptured. Baker while in the Penitentiary made one of the most remarkable escapes on record.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Governor has pardoned Anderson McGuire, who was convicted of larceny at the May term of the Alexander County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The prison physician certifies that he is in the last stage of consumption, and can live but a few weeks longer. His mother will take charge of and care for him while he lives.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Davenport, Ia., Jan. 28.—John Wesley Harwood, who, on Christmas-Day, murdered his cousin, George Harwood, at Dundee, Monroe County, Mich., was arrested in this city this evening by Detectives Clinton and Keating. He has been here a week, under the assumed name of John W. Price. He will go to Michigan for trial without a requisition.

BROWNELL'S WHEREABOUTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—A tramp named Miller was arrested this morning for stealing an overcoat from a man named Frank E. Brownell, residing at 1127 Chambers street. The interest in the case lies in the fact that it transpired in court that Brownell is the man who avenged the death of Col. Ellsworth by shooting the Secesh hotel-keeper who had just laid Ellsworth low.

LIFE SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28.—Henry M. Blackman, who, several weeks ago, murdered his mother and sister at Royal Oak, and was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, was to-day sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. He said he was not guilty of premeditation, and did know what he was doing.

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—Charles Fisher, a half-breed Indian, who ravished and murdered Mrs. A. C. Smith, of Council Bluffs, last Thursday, was this morning found dead in a well on Mr. Smith's premises, having no doubt committed suicide immediately after perpetrating the murder.

UTTERING FORGED PAPER.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 28.—James H. Batchelder, of Lincoln, Vt., was arrested to-day charged with uttering forged paper, the Brandon National Bank being victimized $6,000 to $8,000. Examination on Wednesday. The bank has attached Batchelder's property at Middlebury and Lincoln.

GEORGIA DESPERADOES.

Atlanta, Jan. 28.—Four unknown men yesterday morning attacked Deputy United States Marshal Murphy and assistants, who had captured three men near the city. Two volleys were fired, and a negro wounded in Murphy's party, and two horses shot dead. The desperadoes fled.

"ENTAILED" PROPERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rochelle, Ill., Jan. 28.—James Duane, of Belvidere, was arrested here to-day for selling a horse that he had previously mortgaged. An officer took him to Belvidere this evening.

A Duel at Two and a Half Paces.

Nevada City (Cal.) Transcript.

At Bodie, Mono County, on Tuesday afternoon, Jack Braslan and a man named Blair, who have for some time been in partnership in their business of mining and prospecting, met in the bar-room of Pollock's boarding-house and commenced an angry dispute concerning the terms of a certain location they had recently made. They were both under the influence of liquor, Braslan more so than Blair. After quarreling for some time, Braslan exclaimed that he was "Chief," which claim Blair disputed, saying that he was willing to fight him at any distance,—from a handkerchief-length to forty paces. This challenge Braslan—whose pistol and belt were lying on the floor a short distance from him—accepted, asking for time to "heel himself," which he proceeded to do by buckling on his belt. The two men went out in the street, appearing more pleasantly disposed towards one another than they had been at any other time during the day. Placing themselves less than eight feet apart, at a signal from one they both fired effectively, Blair being struck in the shoulder, and Braslan in the side. After the first shot they both fired rapidly, until their revolvers, each a six-shooter, had been entirely emptied. After the smoke of the twelve rapidly-fired shots cleared away, both men appeared riddled with shot, blood from their wounds crimsoning the snow at every step they took. Neither seemed to have been satisfied with the result, each starting for a fresh pistol. Braslan returned to the bar-room, and Blair started around the corner of the house, where he secured another pistol from an acquaintance, with which he returned to the bar-room and shot Braslan in the abdomen, inflicting a wound of which Braslan died in about fifteen minutes. After firing the last shot, Blair fell to the floor from the great loss of blood. He was moved to the cabin of a friend, where, upon examination, he was found to have been shot in four different places.

A Rose with a Thorn.

London Truth.

A lady, as well known for her artistic abilities as for her want of punctuality in the payment of her debts, was a "bright particular star" at her Majesty's Theatre during the operatic season which has just come to an end. She was "wanted" by Mr. P., a solicitor, who was anxious to serve her with "process." The lady was coy and could not be interviewed. Mr. P., therefore, took a box on the pit tier, and when the lady had finished a well-executed air he gallantly threw to her a beautiful bouquet, which had figured in front of his box. The lady took it up and smiled graciously upon her admirer. Nestling in the flowers was a note. Was it a billet-doux? The lady slowly drew it forth. She opened it. Alas! it was not a tender of a heart and hand. It commenced "Victoria." She started back, for her name was not Victoria. The missive was from her Majesty to the artiste. It bore a seal, but not of Hymen. It was, indeed, a writ. The lady treated the matter as a theatrical joke. The Court of Queen's Bench did not. Judgment was obtained, and the lady was arrested as she was leaving the theatre with her weekly salary, and her daughter by her side. She was taken to a sponging-house. That evening she was to appear in one of her best parts. A gallant nobleman, hearing of what had occurred, came to the rescue, and, providing himself with sovereigns, obtained her release. No one, under the circumstances, could have done more.

THE RAILROADS.

Meeting of Trunk-Line Presidents to Patch Up the Canadian Leak.

Some Hopes of Fixing Things Amicably for a Year at Least.

Efforts of the Oil-Pipe Men to Make Trouble for Tom Scott.

Continued Excitement in Chicago Over the Blue-Card Exposure.

THOSE LITTLE BLUE CARDS.

The excitement caused in railway circles by the publication of the contents of that little blue card which allows shippers a reduction of 12 per cent in the weight of goods shipped as long as they could keep the matter from becoming public still continues. It is funny to see how each road indignantly denies the authorship of the tell-tale slip, and how one line is trying to lay the blame upon the other. It was stated in Sunday's Tribune that the little blue slip which accidentally fell into the hands of a Tribune reporter was distributed by the Red Line and applied on business coming West from Boston over the Boston & Albany, the New York Central, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Further proof was obtained yesterday, which fastens the "guilt" conclusively upon the Red Line. It transpires that the little blue slips were taken to some of the prominent shippers in this city, who have business connections with Boston, by a Mr. McMillan, West-bound freight agent of that line. The avidity with which General Freight-Agent Perry, of the Canada Southern, rushed forward to denounce the information given in Saturday's Tribune as being full of misstatements caused considerable merriment in railroad circles here, inasmuch as it is generally known that nothing was contained in that article which was not based upon facts, while his letter is fully of misstatements, which he must have known to be such when he made them. The Canada Southern was not charged with being the author of the little blue slip, it was merely stated that efforts were made to make The Tribune believe that the Wabash and Canada Southern Railways were the authors, but at the same time it was stated that the likelihood was that the New York Central was the real culprit, and subsequent developments have proven that this supposition was correct. Had General Freight-Agent Perry confined his statement to the simple denial that his road had anything to do with the matter, it would have been right and proper, but he went entirely out of his way to exonerate the New York Central from any complicity in the matter, which gives the impression that his letter was inspired by some officials of that road. Besides, he embraces the opportunity to give a rival route—the Blue Line—a kick by intimating that this line was the culprit. "Blue is not our color. We do not use little blue cards, nor blue paint, nor anything else blue as a distinctive attribute of our line. Keep your eye on the blue and you may possibly get at the real culprit." No one would suppose for a moment that the Blue Line would use its distinctive color in issuing a card of this kind which is meant to be kept private, and thus give itself away. While the Blue and most of the other fast freight lines have probably been making similar concessions to shippers, yet it has been proven beyond a doubt that they have done so after learning the trick used by the Red Line to secure the West-bound business from Boston. It was learned yesterday that a little blue card with the same contents as that brought to light by The Tribune was issued to shippers right after the formation of the New York pool. The New York Central was then supposed to be the culprit, and, on being informed of it, the thing was stopped, at least no more of the slips came to light until lately. In spite of all this proof of perfidy on the part of the New York Central, Mr. James Rutter, Traffic-Manager of this road, stated a day or two ago that he wished it to be understood that his road had not in the slightest degree departed from the letter or the spirit of the agreement made by the trunk lines. If shippers had succeeded by sharp practice in leading the road into an apparent violation of the compact, it was not with the knowledge of the officers. He then explains how all the trouble had been brought about by the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central, which had not maintained rates since July, 1877, when the pool was made. Now the Grand Trunk officials emphatically deny that they violated the regular tariff rates until compelled to by the continued violations of the agreement by the pool lines, and especially by the faithless actions of the roads leading East from this city. So much must be said in behalf of the Grand Trunk that, as far as can be learned, it has faithfully maintained the rates on East-bound business from this city, while the other lines have not.

One more effort will be made by the trunk-line Presidents to stop the war at a meeting to be held in New York to-day. This meeting should have been held yesterday, but, owing to the absence of Col. Scott, it was postponed. Of course efforts will be made again by Vanderbilt to prove that his roads have in no way been guilty of unfair dealings, and that he is the most anxious man in the lot to see the rates faithfully maintained. He succeeded at the last meeting of the Presidents in playing this game successfully, but he will hardly be so successful this time, for Mr. Guilford, the Western Pool Commissioner, has gone East to attend the meeting, armed with a car-load of documents which prove conclusively that the "childlike and bland" Vanderbilt is well up in "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." Mr. Guilford is decidedly sick of the double-dealing which he has witnessed since his coming here, and he is ready to "step down and out" if the guilty parties are not properly punished, and steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful occurrences as have been practiced during the last few weeks. There is but one hope left for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties, and that is by pooling the Boston business on the same basis as that from New York, giving the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central that share of the business they demand. But, as these roads demand a great deal more than the trunk lines are willing to allow them, it is hardly probable that the war will come to an end, or that any satisfactory arrangement can be made.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES.

That the passenger rates to the East are being cut from this city to Eastern points was proven beyond a doubt yesterday. As far as can be ascertained, the cutting thus far has been on second-class tickets only, and the culprit is said to be the Chicago & Erie Line, which runs over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Atlantic & Great Western, and Erie Railroads. The regular rate of these tickets from Chicago to New York is $16, but they were sold over this line yesterday, at some of the scalping-offices, for $14.50, which shows that a great reduction is being made. The Erie & Chicago Line is being allowed 50 cents advantage on the sale of tickets, because it has not the same facilities as the other roads. Therefore, the lowest rate at which it can sell the tickets to outside parties is $15.50, and as they are now being sold at $14.50, it shows that the cut amounts to from $1.50 to $2. It is not believed that the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Erie Railroads share in the reduction, but that it is entirely borne by the Atlantic & Great Western. This road has caused the cutting of rates from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and is now trying to break the rates at this point also. The fact that the scalpers are selling first-class tickets over the line from Chicago to New York at $18, while the regular rate is $20, makes it almost certain that an extra commission is also paid on the sale of these tickets, though the scalpers say that they bear this loss themselves in order to punish the other roads for the persecutions to which they have been subjected during the last few months. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads leading East from this city will probably hold a meeting in a day or two to consider the situation, and see whether the difficulty cannot be settled. If the matter is not settled within a few days, it is certain almost beyond a doubt that a reduction in passenger rates will have to be made by all the roads to meet the competition. It is understood that a request will be made of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago to cease its connection with the Erie & Chicago Line, which would prevent the Atlantic & Great Western, which is the cause of the trouble in regard to passenger rates, from competing for the business from this point, and confine the war on passenger rates to Cincinnati and other Western points with which it has direct connection. This is undoubtedly the only way in which a war in passenger rates from this point can be arrested, as the Atlantic & Great Western has always been a source of trouble to all the roads with whom it has come in contact.

"THE RAILWAY LIST."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—A copy of your paper of the 23d inst. has been sent to me containing a paragraph which you published in regard to my forthcoming book, "The Railway List." I do not object to fair criticism in regard to the book in question. I think, however, that I have been unfairly dealt with by you when you undertook to inform your numerous readers that "Of course the officials who do not purchase the book will not be immortalized in its pages. For the purchase of this book alone only a sketch of 150 words will be published."

The statement quoted above is altogether incorrect, and in publishing it you did me a grave injustice, which I trust you will correct by the publication of this letter. The "Railway List" is intended to be made as complete a work of its kind as it is possible for me to make it, and the publication of the proposed sketches of the official lives of the railway officers will in no way depend upon the purchase by them of the book. As to the usefulness of the work I venture to differ from you. There can be no doubt that information is often required as to the official careers, various appointments held, and length of service of railroad officials, and so far as I know such information is not at present attainable in any handy form. It was with the view of supplying that want that the publication of the work in question was undertaken.

Information such as is required for the book can I think best be obtained, in a reliable form, from the parties interested, which I think is an answer to your criticism on that head. The numerous responses which I have so far had to my respectful requests for information prove that my efforts are appreciated. Respectfully yours,

W. S. Taylor,
Compiler of "Railway-List."

THE PRESIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Railroad Presidents will meet to-morrow. The belief is that they will not accomplish much toward a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Hickson's reply to Commissioner Fink's propositions was received to-day. It was neither an acceptance nor refusal of the propositions, but a counter proposition. Mr. Hickson asks that, instead of apportioning the freight from Boston between the competing lines on the basis of business transacted by them respectively during the last two years, it shall be apportioned according to that of last year. He also expresses his willingness to have the whole dispute settled by arbitration, Commissioner Fink to be the arbitrator, and the Grand Trunk will agree to abide by the arbitrator's decision for a year if the Grand Trunk can be assured of the business of a Buffalo connection, which is specific. Mr. Bliss, Manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad, consented so far as to accept the offer to make Commissioner Fink the arbitrator, but objected to the introduction of the request that other business be brought in. Mr. Hickson was informed of Mr. Bliss' position, and notified that Commissioner Fink had no power to take up its cudgel in behalf of Buffalo business. The matter stood in this way to-night. Should Mr. Hickson submit unqualifiedly to the decision by an arbitration, the whole matter will be speedily settled for a year, at least. In this condition the trunk line Presidents will look at the question, and can do no more, unless Mr. Hickson should peremptorily decline to have the dispute settled by outsiders.

A large number of the leading merchants, representing the sugar, tea, grocer, dry-goods, and leather trades, and several bankers, have petitioned the Chamber of Commerce to meet and consider if the great railroad trunk lines which hold their charters from the Legislature of this State have the right to make rates which unjustly discriminates against the commerce of this city and grossly injure its mercantile interest. The rates referred to are those by which goods can be shipped from Boston to Chicago for 25 cents less per 100 pounds than from this city.

TEE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials deny having discriminated against Philadelphia, but admit that Western agents have cut rates to meet the figures of the New Central when yielding to the Grand Trunk. What was construed into rules inimical to Philadelphia were instructions to delay freight until the tracks were cleared of unusually large accumulations, receipts here having been 780,000 bushels for the last week. They say, however, that measures will be taken to stop cutting or else to bring rates low enough to hold business. The rumors of a movement to drive Col. Scott out of the Presidency are now traced to the oil men, who proposed to punish him for opposition to the Free Pipe bill by taking away the entire oil freight unless the Directors throw him overboard. This is too heavy a contract for them, for the Pipe bill will likely be defeated in a few days, and it was due to his exertion that the Empire line was bought out, which has resulted in the arrangement of a pool by which rates are equalized, and all shippers, large and small, put on the same footing without drawbacks. A large delegation of prominent business men go to Harrisburg to-morrow to help kill the bill, among them several members of the Committee appointed by the Commercial Exchange to-day to report on the question of favoring or opposing the bill. The Committee will not meet, however, until their action will be of no avail. The bill will be dead or a law beyond the reach of their opposition.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Jan. 28.—An unofficial report rendered by Col. D. Hunkins, Director of the Galena & Southwestern Railroad, shows that the Company's gross earnings for the past two years were $30,625.10. The expenses for the same period, counting heavy transportation of materials for the road, were $29,514.54. The net gain was $10,110.66. The last of the work on the ten miles of extension from Phillips' Corners to Belmont, up to Jan. 1, 1878, including right-of-way, was $41,329.88. The extension is not operated, and, to put it in running order, Col. Hunkins estimates the cost at $500 per mile

A project is on foot to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wis., to Gratiot, and thence down the west branch of the Pecatonica, between the towns of Wayne and Wiota, to the Buckhorn, where it will connect with the Dodgeville & Freeport Railroad. The proposed branch will be about twenty miles in length, and will afford a good outlet to a section of country which stands very much in need of railroad accommodations. Capitalists determined to carry out the project, in company with a practical engineer, recently made a tour of inspection over the route, and arrangements have been completed for its immediate survey.

ITEMS.

The following appointments have been made by Receiver Peck, of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad: Counsel, A. E. Chadwick; Chief Clerk and Cashier, H. W. Chester; Assistant Cashier, W. F. Vanderburgh; Auditor, W. C. Ransom; General Ticket Agent and Accountant, William Bonner; Assistant General Freight Agent, L. E. Snively; Superintendent East Division, Henry Funnell; Superintendent West Division, F. L. Clark; Master Mechanic, George W. Prescott; Master Carpenter, J. Phillips; Master Car Builder, T. G. Dunn; Superintendent of Telegraph, G. P. Thompson; Purchasing Agent, J. H. Andrews; General Baggage Agent, J. E. Quick; Car Accountant, A. W. Davis.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his road. He called at the office of the Western Pool Commissioner during the day to have a talk with that gentleman in regard to the present freight troubles, but found that Mr. Guilford had gone to the East to attend the meeting of the trunk line Presidents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI.

Mr. Milton Nobles, an actor of considerable merit, who has filled worthily leading positions in many theatres, presented last evening a production of his own entitled "The Phœnix." It is not a novelty, having swimmed into our ken somewhere about a year ago. It has been traveling through American space since then, receiving, out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, the customary greeting and good wishes from all who esteemed the actor and forgave him the writing of the play. There is a promise of something brilliant in the prologue of this piece. It would appear to have been composed—the prologue, we mean—by a man of talent. There is something in it that suggests the hand and brain of a clever newspaper reporter, one trained to do anything, from a condensed report of Dr. Everts' sermon to an amplified account of the last murder. The picture of the New York Bohemian, no matter whether truthful or not, is very entertaining, and his marvelous dime novel is in itself an amusing caricature. It is of no consequence whether the picture is, or is not, true to life. It is a comical reflex of the popular idea of the Bohemian who spins dime novels for bread and butter, and therefore it produces the intended effect,—laughter, applause, and cash. It is sorrowful to have to say that the prologue is the best part of the play, but such is the case. It drops down from a bright beginning into a chaotic mass of blood-and-thunder rubbish, which one may hope cannot be acceptable save to very young people to whose vision the theatre is an enchanted garden of the gods, or to very old people who have never read anything, and are easily amused. It is rather funny to listen, in the proem, to the burlesque dime novel,—where "the villain still pursued her,"—and then in the subsequent acts to find the very thing reproduced which the satirical rogue sought to satirize. The pleasure evinced by the audience last night over the performance was pronounced by repeated demonstrations of feet and hands. The hunger of the public for dramatic fodder is passing strange. It recalls the mysterious heron, whom we remember in our infancy, sitting among the whistling reeds (a well-conducted orchestra), and amusing himself by swallowing, over and over again, an eel. The heron, having an Unitarian intestine, was unable to digest the slippery creature, but he appeared to be perfectly well satisfied to swallow him every minute, and then pick him up again. It entertained him. It didn't do him any good, nor did it do the eel any harm. Mr. Nobles' play appeals to a kind of appetite for amusement which may be likened to that of the bird referred to. It seems to afford a momentary satisfaction, but when we come away from the show we find that we have received—well, we discover that we have been fooled.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

The New Chicago Theatre was opened last evening by Mr. J. A. Hamlin, its new manager, with an extraordinary programme, which included a temperance drama in one act, an interlude filled up by Kelly and Ryan in Irish character sketches, Miss Alicia Jourdon in a series of clever "changes," and a farce called "My Mother-in-Law," in which Mr. Neil Burgess presented an amusingly-exaggerated specimen of a bothersome old lady. The farce was the best part of the entertainment, and it would have been better if all the actors had been as good as Mr. Burgess. The same bill will be given during the week.

"Our Bachelors" began its second week at Hooley's with a good house, and was received with the customary signs of approval by the audience. Robson and Crane were called before the curtain several times.

The four comedians entered upon another week at McVicker's with "All the Rage," which seems to have achieved an emphatic popular success. It is easy to perceive that Mr. Dillon is all the rage in this case.

Boston's Rich Men.

Boston Correspondence San Francisco Call.

Boston cannot, like San Francisco, count its millionaires by the hundreds, yet it has quite a large number of rich men, as wealth goes in the Eastern cities. An examination of the Assessor's books showed that a comparatively few men pay the taxes, while thousands of the citizens pay a poll-tax only. Much of the wealth of New York City is inherited, while that of Boston is found in men who have made their money within the last half century; yet Boston is the richest city in the United States, east of the Mississippi, according to its population. The appraised value of many estates is from 8 to 12 per cent lower than they were a year ago. Among the heavy taxpayers is William F. Weld, on $3,247,700; Joshua Montgomery Sears, $3,157,200; Moses Williams, $2,275,600; John L. Gardner, $1,324,000; William T. Andrews, $1,047,000; Franklin Haven, $1,027,000; Augustus Hemenway (heirs), $1,097,700; Jordan, Marsh & Co., $1,049,100; Joshua Montgomery Sears, who attained his majority two years ago last Christmas, is the richest young man in the city, if not in the country. He married a few months ago and settled down in a $100,000 house, which he gave his wife as a present. Augustus Hemenway's heirs, who are taxed on $1,097,900, left an estate valued at $10,000,000, a large proportion of which consists of copper mines in South America and sugar plantations in the West Indies. There are several hundred citizens who pay a tax on $500,000 each, and the $250,000 fellows are very numerous. The wealth of Boston is, perhaps, more equally distributed among its citizens than is that of almost any other city in the Union. One of the most expensive buildings in the city is that of the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company, valued at $1,048,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

Three Members of the Returning Board Brought Up for Trial—Anderson's Case First Proceeded With—Wells Still Keeping Himself Out of Harm's Way.

New Orleans, Jan. 28.—The Superior Criminal Court-room was crowded to-day, when three accused members of the Returning Board—Anderson, Cassenave, and Kenner—were brought to the bar. Counsel for T. C. Anderson filed a motion for a change of venue, alleging he could not have a fair trial in this parish, the prejudice against him having increased in the last few days. After argument Judge Whitaker stated that the jury had been drawn in the most impartial manner, and was composed of conscientious, honest men, and of unimpeachable character. What could accused demand more? The Court had said on Friday it would not be trifled with, and, considering the motion for a change of venue an attempt at delay, denies the same.

The defense took a bill of exceptions.

The Attorney-General renewed the motion for a severance in the trial of accused. He said the State had wished to try the case versus Wells first, but, as he had not appeared, he would move to call up the case of Thomas C. Anderson.

Judge Collum, of counsel for the defense, opposed the motion for severance, as it would only be detrimental to accused, depriving them of their combined peremptory challenges. The Court granted the motion for severance, and the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson was then considered, fixed for trial, witnesses were called, and the impaneling of the jury proceeded with.

The *Picayune* publishes the following interview:

Gen. Anderson being asked if he was willing to give his reasons for his course during the last two days, especially with reference to resistance to the execution of the State writs in the Custom-House, said: "I have no objection. My information in regard to the character of the panel was such as to convince me that it was organized to convict without reference to testimony in my behalf or the absence of testimony against me. I believe that if I had appeared on Friday last I would have been tried and convicted before Saturday night, not because I am guilty of the act charged in the information, or any evidence implicating me in it could have been found, but because it was so determined, and I believe arranged in advance. Look, for instance, at this list of names of persons composing the panel. [Here Gen. Anderson produced a printed list containing forty-six names.] I have searched that list diligently, and can find on it the name of only one person, Mr. Becker, with whom I have any personal acquaintance; but I am told, and I believe it to be true, that not only does this list not embrace a single colored man, but there is not one Republican in it from beginning to end. Does any fair-minded, impartial man believe that before a jury thus made up I could have any assurance of an impartial trial? It is said that Republicans would be sure to acquit me on the same principle as Democrats would be sure to convict me. In South Carolina, where political feeling is as strong as it is in this State, both Republicans and Democrats were placed on juries in the trials of Cardoza and Smalls, and yet no difficulty was found in obtaining convictions. I am willing to submit to the impartial judgment of any fair-minded man that this studied exclusion of Republicans from the panel is an outrage on every principle of justice, and that it gives me the right to say that the jury is organized expressly to convict. Under these circumstances, my right of challenge would be of no avail. I have twelve challenges, and when these are exhausted the character of the panel would remain just what it was before. I wish to say here that I am entirely ignorant of the Vernon Parish matter. The record will show that I was not present. The Vernon returns were opened in the presence of the visiting State men. The certified reports of both parties show this. The returns appear to have been passed over to the clerks for tabulation without remark, and when they were presented to me for signature I signed them as I did those of every other parish, as a matter of course. I had no idea, and had no reason to suspect, that any alteration had been made in them. I was surprised when the matter was called to my attention before the Congressional Committee, and I testified then that I knew nothing about it. I had no interest in Vernon Parish or any of the local candidates in that part of the State. The vote for Electors and Governor was not at all affected by the alleged alteration, for the reasons which I have given. I was determined not to be tried before a packed jury if I could help it. My counsel will use every legal effort to avert it. I suppose that they will ask for a change of venue."

The Collector's office to-day was in charge of Chief-Clerk Tomlinson. It was held that while Special-Deputy Anderson is in the city there is no vacancy in the office to be filled.

Judge Whitaker ordered rules for contempt to issue against Chief Deputy Marshal Wurzeburger and Special-Agent Tomlinson, made returnable at 10 a. m. to-morrow, for molesting Sheriff Houston while in the discharge of his duty, serving writs of the Court.

A motion to fix bail for the accused was made by Mr. Castellanos. Assistant Attorney-General Egan suggested that Anderson's bonds be for $20,000, and Casanave and Kenner's $5,000 each. Castellanos said no discrimination should be made. He saw no reason to ask different bonds from the prisoners. The Court adjourned at 10 o'clock p. m., after four persons were impaneled. They are all merchants of this city,—Messrs. G. M. Bayley, Jr., J. K. Bayley, N. E. Bayley, Jr., and E. W. Herrick. There are only thirteen jurors on the regular panel left. One hundred talesmen have been ordered into Court by 10 o'clock this morning, and another hundred by 1 p. m. to-morrow.

Anderson was remanded to the Parish Prison. The defense has six peremptory challenges left, and the State four. Casanave was released on $5,000 bonds, signed by Aristides Marie and Joseph Masion, colored property-holders of large real estate. Kenner is in jail awaiting bonds.

Wells is still non est, the search on the part of the Sheriff having entirely failed to discover his whereabouts.

To-morrow United States Commissioner Lane, Deputy-Collector Tomlinson, and Deputy-Marshals Wurzburg and Steele come up before Judge Whitaker for contempt, in interfering with the Sheriff while executing orders of the Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Information from New Orleans to-night from private sources is to the effect that the indictments against the Returning Board have been drawn with the utmost care, so as to be confined entirely to the purview of the State laws. This was done to avoid any excuse for the interference of the United States Courts. The Louisiana lawyers here are of the opinion that there can be no interference. Anderson, of the Returning Board, is Acting Collector of Customs. The question has been raised here whether, under the circumstances, some other person must not be designated in his place. Senator Kellogg is endeavoring to have Williamson favorably reported, and has stated the latter is already on his way from Central America, having been privately advised that his nomination was probable.

Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is doing a profitable and increasing business, as the following figures will show:

Years.	Vessels passed through.	Tolls.
1875	1,494	$5,777,200
1876	1,457	5,904,999
1777	1,663	6,352,270

MAKING SKELETONS.

How Mr. Shinn Boils Men Down in His Potash Kettle.

The Feelings and the Noses of the Neighbors Grievously Outraged Thereby.

A Case of Improper Exposure—Reckless Handling of Vertebræ.

Body-snatching is a trade that had been largely carried on around Chicago until the Legislature enacted a law giving the corpses of paupers who died in our public institutions, and who had no friends or relatives, to our medical colleges for dissecting purposes. It was recently stated to a Tribune reporter that the skeletons of these stiffs generally, as a finality, embellished some student's studio, and that the flesh was decently buried,—probably in a cigar-box. The skeleton was generally awarded to the winner in the exciting and exhilarating raffle held by the class for that especial purpose every time that the occasion offered. Paris and New York are vying with each other in the manufacture of skeletons, but the Frenchmen so far have held the lead, from the fact that they produced the whitest bones, their bleaching process being the most perfect. It is not long ago since The Tribune contained the full report of the discovery and breaking up of a human-skeleton factory near Columbus, O. But to think that such a concern has been started in Chicago is one of the things which will probably open the eyes of some people, especially those of the residents in its immediate vicinity. The exact location of this new charnel-house is at 1086 West Harrison, near Oakley street. It is in the midst of a block of very neat two-story and basement brick, swell-front, private dwellings. The location is a solitary one, especially at night, but the boiling process is done in open daylight, where the neighbors can see all that is done and enjoy the benefit of the smell. The house mentioned is the third in the row west from Oakley street, and in it lives an ex-ecclesiastic named Cyrus Shinn and his family. Shinn has an office somewhere in the Republic Life Building, and the lesser Shinn is an embryo saw-bones, who dissects in the Rush Medical College. Saturday last

COMPLAINT WAS MADE

to the Health Department that the Shinns were carrying on the business of boiling human bones, and that they were creating a nuisance in the neighborhood. Yesterday morning a Health-Officer visited the premises, but whatever he discovered he conveniently kept to himself. The Shinns keep a few boarders. They are some five or six young men and a lady. The men are "cubs," or students, at Rush Medical College, and their search into science and the mysteries of the human form divine has led them to making soup of human flesh, and thus cleaning the bones. At first the thing was worked quietly and neatly, but as the work was carried on without apparent molestation or protest from neighbors, fear was banished, and Friday morning last the students built their fire in the back yard, about forty feet from the house, and there they set their potash-kettle to boil. They covered it over neatly, but the stench rose high to heaven, and its strength drew the neighbors from their homes to inquire whence it came.

MR. A. D. BINGHAM

was one of the gentlemen who was attracted to the spot. He lives at 1084 West Harrison street, just adjoining the Shinn mansion. Mr. Bingham owns his house, and the Shinns are merely renters. It is but recently that Mr. B. moved into the Garden City. He used to live in Glencoe, and since his residence here he has once been robbed of some $500 worth of jewelry and other property by gay and festive burglars, who one night entered his residence, when church-yards were supposed to yawn and graves give up their dead—to the body-snatchers.

Last night a Tribune reporter called at the Shinn house, and also upon Mr. Bingham. The male Shinn was not at home. Neither was the Junior Shinn. A lady opened the door in answer to the reportorial ring. She said that Shinn Senior was at the Gough lecture enjoying a feast of temperance reasoning, and that his worthy progeny was in attendance at the Rush Medical College, performing his legitimate duties. There was no one else in the house whom the reporter could collar for an interview.

Next door he found Mr. and Mrs. Bingham at home. They are gentle, quiet, and pleasant folks, and their family, besides themselves, consists of two sweet little girls. The reporter made known his mission, and Mr. Bingham invited him into a very neatly-furnished and cosy parlor, and there he was ready to answer any questions that might be put to him.

Mr. Bingham had no desire to get his name into print. In fact, he was very adverse to it, on account of the unpleasantness it might occasion. He had no fear of the Shinns, but he thought it was not exactly the thing for him to submit to an interview. Said the reporter:

"What do you know about

SKELETON MANUFACTURING

next door to you?"

"I believe that human remains are boiled down next door to me, and that they clean bones there in that way."

Mr. Bingham then went on to detail that Friday morning last his nostrils were greeted by a horrible stench. He went out into his back yard, and upon looking over the fence saw a large kettle setting over a fire. It was such a kettle as they used in Middlebury, Vt., in ancient days, for making soap in—a large iron cauldron, such as the fat man of The Tribune can and did fully appreciate last evening. Mr. B. stated that he saw something under a canvas near by, and he asked one of the embryo sawbones standing by what was boiling in the cauldron. "He hemmed and hawed around a little while, and then told me it was none of my —— business," said Mr. Bingham. "I told him that I would go over and see, when he told me that he would put cold lead through me. Then I went over and lifted the canvas and saw a lot of human bones lying there with the flesh partly scraped off, ready to be thrown into the pot."

"Was that all you saw?" interrupted the reporter.

"That was enough for me," responded Mr. Bingham. "It made me so sick that I was unable to eat my breakfast."

The elder Shinn that morning waltzed around quite lively in his yard, because he thought that Mr. Bingham had no business there at all. His place was on his own side of the fence. Since that time the Shinn family and their students have cooked their soup in the coal-shed in the back part of the yard, but the stink of the boiling process has not been in the least abated.

"THERE ARE SOME POINTS

about this matter," said Mr. Bingham, "which make my blood boil. The other evening the ladies of the house, in the exercise of that curiosity which is natural to women, were looking out of the back window into Mr. Shinn's yard for the purpose of seeing what was going on there. While they were busied in this praiseworthy occupation the younger Mr. Shinn came out of the back door of his house, dragging with him by one hand a large canvass bag. He set that bag down upon the ground. The ladies naturally continued gazing and puzzling about what it contained. He deliberately untied that bag and drew forth from it with one hand and held up before the horrified eyes of my family a human limb. Yes, sir, a l-e-g. It had no clothes on; not even a stocking. Just think, sir, of the shock which such a sight would cause to the finer feelings of a woman. Then he lifted up the cover of his kettle, and he popped it in, just as you pop a soup-bone into a boiler. Then he drew forth from his bag what my family judged to be a back-bone,—a man's unclothed back-bone, sir; and he lifted up the corner of his kettle and he popped that in, grinning as he did it. Then he went again to his bag, and he drew forth the head of a man—a grinning skull, with the flesh a little decayed, beginning to resemble somewhat the skull which *Hamlet* handles in the play, and then he shoved that into his kettle. Then he took his empty bag and trotted back into the house. Now, sir, are sights like these to be tolerated, and are innocent children to be brought up in a neighborhood where legs, and arms, and heads are boiled down just as you fricasee chicken? Why, the other day he came along, and he pulled out a lot of vertebræ from his bag, and he propped them up against the side of the fence, just as if they were spare-ribs, which, at a distance, they did somewhat resemble. There is a certain amount of respect due to the relics of mortality, no matter whence they come, and to treat these relics as if they were knuckles of beef or sausage is not to be endured. It is not Christian burial to boil a man down in a soap-kettle, and perfume the air with him, or to render out his moldering remains as you try out lard."

Mr. McKinney, another neighbor, thinks that such doings should not be tolerated in a settled and quiet community, especially when there were young children growing up.

THE BOILING

is done in the forenoon generally and yesterday morning human bones were boiled as usual. Last night a Tribune reporter took a tour through the alley in the rear of the house, where express-wagons are wont to leave their loads of stiffs in the coal-shed. All was quiet as the house of death. All that could be discerned were piles of ashes and old tin-cans. From the vicinity of the Shinns' shed there arose anything but a wholesome smell, and there can be no doubt whatsoever but that they carry on the business of making skeletons and hanging them together for medica students at Rush Medical College.

THE BUSINESS

is not in itself an illegal one. The fragments of humanity to which Mr. Bingham refers come from Rush Medical College or the County Hospital. It is not necessary that they should be buried or burned, or that any prayer should be said over them. It is well that they should be used for the greater profit and glory of man, and the best way to do that is by making skeletons out of them. But no person has a right to commit a nuisance, and, perhaps, no right to do anything which is shocking to the sensibilities of the people around him. It is a case which comes simply within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, which has as much right to regulate Mr. Shinn's skeleton manufactory as it has to regulate a rendering establishment down on Archer avenue. If Mr. Shinn, in boiling down his fragments, makes nauseous smells the Board of Health should stop him, and force him to put in one of the new-fangled apparatuses which it has invented, and the use of which it has required at the packing and rendering establishments. It cannot prevent Mr. Shinn from cleaning bones and articulating them, or hanging them out on a clothes-line to dry; but it can prevent him from sickening the neighborhood, and that it will probably do, unless Mr. Shinn amends the errors of his ways and fastens a hundred-foot chimney to his potash kettle, or cleans his bones with lime instead of by boiling them down.

VULCAN IRON WORRKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—The stockholders of the Vulcan Iron Works, heavy manufacturers of steel rails, held their annual election to-day, when the following Directors were chosen: C. P. Chouteau, Oliver A. Hart, D. R. Garrison, J. M. Schoonmaker, Thomas J. Hoyt, E. A. Hitchcock, O. Garrison, Edwin Harrison, James Clark, H. M. Mandeville, D. E. Garrison, C. C. Moffitt, D. K. Ferguson. The Board will organize to-morrow.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF DISEASE.

Among the antecedents of disease are inertness in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a wan, haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep, and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as among the indicia of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it, if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analyists to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Golden Opportunity

Annual Clearing Sale

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

AND

North Side Dry Goods House,

North Clark & Erie-sts.

The following prices—made for our Great Annual Clearing-out Sale—will be found, upon examination of the goods quoted, to be immensely below any ever before made here; the sacrifice being designed to FORCE the sale of our entire Winter Stock notwithstanding the hard times.

DRESS GOODS.

—— pieces Arabian Stripes, 37½c; formerly 60c.
—— pieces All-Wool Basket Cloths, 37½c; formerly 62½c.
—— pieces All-Wool Self-Col'd Stripes, 37½c; formerly 55c.
—— pieces Fancy Silk and Wool Mousseline, 45c; formerly 75c.
—— pieces All-Wool Damasse, 50c; formerly 85c.
—— pieces All-Wool Matelasse, 50c; formerly 75c.
—— pieces All-Wool Diagonal, 60c; formerly 85c.
—— pieces All-Wool Matelasse, "extra quality," 65c; formerly 93c.
—— pieces All-Wool Gray Basket Cloths, 45c; formerly 75c.
—— pieces All-Wool Gray "Tufted" Matelasse, 60c; formerly $1.00.
—— pieces Double-width Camel's Hair, 75c; formerly $1.25.
—— pieces 6-4 Gray Basket Cloths, $1; formerly $1.50.
—— pieces 38-in Gray Twilled DeBeges, 75c; formerly $1.25.

COL'D CASHMERES

An assorted lot of French All-Wool Cashmeres and Merinos at 45c.

—— pieces 38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 50; formerly 75c.
—— pieces 38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 60; formerly 85c.
—— pieces 38-inch All-Wool Cashmeres, 62½c; formerly 87½c.
—— pieces 40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 75; formerly $1.00.
—— pieces 40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 85; formerly $1.10.
—— pieces 48-in All-Wool Cashmeres, $1; formerly $1.35.

Having purchased an immense stock of Dress Goods for our popular Centre Tables we offer them at the following low prices:

—— pieces Brocaded Poplins, 30c; formerly 35c.
—— pieces Tufted Mohairs, 20c; formerly 37½c.
—— pieces Pacific Cashmeres, 20c; formerly 35c.
—— pieces English Matelasse, 25c; formerly 50c.
—— pieces Macedonian Suiting, 25c; formerly 45c.
—— pieces All-Wool French Serge, 30c; formerly 65c.
—— pieces French Matelasse, 30c; formerly 50c.
—— pieces Neg'e Bourettes, 30c; formerly 45c.
—— pieces English Cashmere—a special bargain—30c.

FANCY POLONAISE GOODS

—— pieces 54-inch Persian Stripes, 50c; formerly $1.25.
—— pieces 48-inch French Bourettes, $1; formerly $1.75.

A great variety of fine Polonaise Cloths at a reduction of nearly 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Several cases assorted Fancy Dress Goods 9 to 12½ cts.

The quantity we have of the above lots we do not state, leaving the blank to be filled up by the customer's imagination, as it very frequently is by the merchant's. While the quantity we have of most of them is sufficient for a large demand, it is proper to say that some of them are likely to be entirely closed in a few days, and the cream of any of them will be secured by those who first embrace the "Golden Opportunity."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS. and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Quiet Movement in Local Finances—Moderate Country Orders for Currency.

The Price of Gold—Fictitious Values of Stocks—New Bonanza.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—A General Decline During the Principal Meeting of the Board,

But a Reaction in the Afternoon, Because the News was More Warlike—Movement of Produce at the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

The day was a quiet one in financial circles. The applications for discounts were moderate in amount. Rather less than the usual amount of country paper was forwarded for rediscount. Borrowing by Board-of-Trade men and packers was not heavy, and the general supply of mercantile paper was light, as it ordinarily is at this season. Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c per $1,000 discount. The country orders for currency were small.

The clearings were $2,900,000.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The steadiness of the price of gold is explained by the New York *Daily Bulletin*. It says:

It now seems as if nothing would move gold. The fact is that every purely commercial consideration is so strongly against any rise that no one seems disposed to buy it, particularly as the prevailing opinion here is that the silver agitation will end in smoke, and that England will not get into the war. If later events should show that this confidence is unfounded, we should then have a sudden jump in gold, and probably a much greater rise than if it occurred steadily and slowly.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The tameness of the market may be further explained by the fact that there is really no life in the speculation. The bulls have all the gold they want to pay interest upon, and feel like realizing as often as they can get the smallest fraction of a profit, rather than taking on any more of a load. The bears are timid, and are afraid to make speculative sales in the face of the unsettled situation of financial affairs at Washington. There is scarcely any mercantile demand, and the business of the room is confined to a few brokers.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RHODE ISLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

The Providence County Savings Bank, of Pawtucket, R. I., has enforced the rule of sixty days' notice on its depositors, and is expected to pass into the hands of a Receiver. On Nov. 1, 1876, it held real-estate mortgages to the amount of $2,600,000; in one year these declined $300,000 in value, while the deposits had fallen from $3,500,000 to $3,000,000. When the sixty-day notices were called for the bank had but $70,000 on hand. The other savings banks of Pawtucket have followed the example of the Providence County Savings Bank in suspending payment on demand. The State Auditor of Rhode Island declares that only three savings banks in the State are able to stand a run. He explains this to be the result of the declaration of the Legislature some time ago that bonds were unsafe investments, and that real estate was the only sure thing. The result is, that, with the exception of one savings bank in Providence and two in Newport, all the banks are burdened with mortgages so depreciated that the banks are unsound.

THE NEW ORE BODY IN CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.

The particulars with regard to the new ore body in the Consolidated Virginia Mine are not known sufficiently, to the public at least, to enable them to judge of its extent and value. A winze is to be sunk in a few days to determine this point. The new ore body lies east of what has heretofore been considered the east clay of the lode on that level, about 600 feet westerly from the C and C shaft, and about 110 feet south of the north line of the mine. Some months since cross-cuts 2 and 3 were run east to what was supposed to be the east clay of the ore body. Cross-cut 3 was continued through that clay, and, at a point 79 feet east of the main drift, ore was found to a width of 7 feet. On this development being made, cross-cut 2 was started east. It passed through the supposed east clay into a body of fine ore 40 feet in width, samples of which assayed from $75 to $180. The ore is of the same general character as that found in other parts of the mine, the proportion of silver and gold being about the same as in the ore heretofore worked, viz.: 30 per cent gold and 60 per cent silver.

FICTITIOUS VALUES OF STOCKS.

Never in the history of the stock market, according to the New York *Tribune*, has there been a greater accumulation of reasons for a decline in the prices of stocks than now:

Yet week follows week with records of fluctuations less important than, in an ordinary market, would have occurred in a day. Wealthy operators and managers of railways have become the owners of all the floating stock, and through extensive loans have brought banks and trust companies into the support of the present fictitious basis of operations. Railway wars exist, and rates which fail to return a new dollar for the one actually expended in transportation, are made, yet under the thin guise of "harmony" the facts are denied in official letters to the press. Money lenders have become speculators on account of the fear that a demand for the payment of their loans will create a panic in stocks, which will more than wipe out the nominal margins which they hold. This is the actual position of affairs at the Stock Exchange, and, aside from the fluctuations, which will occur so long as this position can be maintained, it affords an opportunity for real holders of stock to obtain prices far above those warranted by the intrinsic worth of the shares.

BANK TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

The Assessors of New York report as follows to the Legislature about the taxation of banks:

In the City of New York the amount of personal property assessed in 1876 was $218,626,343. Of this some $85,145,116 was assessed as bank stock, leaving for other corporations and persons $133,481,220. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the amount of bank capital, but can any man tell the full and true value of the stock? Is it good public policy, is it judicial legislation to tax either National or State banks on anything more than their capital; and if the capital has been impaired from any cause, ought not a corresponding deduction be made? Onerous taxation has already caused a reduction in bank capital to the amount of $20,000,000, and if the surplus is to continue liable to assessment a further reduction may be expected, to the great injury of our trade, commerce, and manufacturers. The fact that one bank paid one-third more State tax, in 1876, than all the capital and surplus of insurance companies of the State, is sufficient to call the serious attention of the Legislature to the subject.

NOT A COUNTERFEIT.

Suspicion has been cast upon $50 legal-tender notes, of the A series, by the alleged discovery of a counterfeit bill of that description. This note has been in the hands of the International Bank of this city, and has been a subject of no little interest to bank-tellers and the public generally. The bill has been finally submitted to the authorities at Washington, and pronounced genuine. There are therefore no counterfeits known of this description and series, viz.: the $50 legal-tender of the A series, with the vignette of Franklin on the left and the figure of the Goddess of Liberty on the right.

MANIPULATIONS OF WESTERN UNION.

The capricious movements of Western Union are explained by the New York correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* as preliminary to a sharp upward movement. There is, he says, no ring in the stock, but it is held in large blocks by its Directors, who utilize their knowledge to lift or depress the stock. The dice with which they play are loaded, and an outsider stands very little chance.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Secretary Sherman states that ¼ of 1 per cent commission will be allowed all who purchase $1,000 or more of the 4 per cents.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101⅛@101¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98¾@98⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	482	484½
Belgium	520	517½
France	520	517½
Switzerland	520	517½
Germany	94¼	95¼
Holland	39⅞	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	106⅞	107¼
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅞	103⅜
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅞	109
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108¾
United States new 5s of '81	108	108⅜
United States new 4½s	103⅞	
United States new 4 per cent coupons	101⅛	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107½	*108½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	* 98	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	....	116
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	....	145
Chamber of Commerce	....	67½
West Division R.R. 7 per cent certf's	*103½	*104½

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Gold strong and higher; opened at 101⅛, advanced to 101⅞, closed at 101⅛. Carrying rates, 4½@7.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars 117½ in greenbacks and 115⅞ in gold. Silver coin 1 discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were dull and irregular, and in the main weak, without important feature. Transactions were only 42,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Lake Shore, 2,500 Northwestern, 3,500 St. Paul, and 9,600 Lackawanna.

Money market easy; 4@7, closing active at 6@7.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½.

Customs receipts, $326,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $474,000.

Clearings, $15,000,000.

Sterling, long, 482½; short, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107⅛	New 4½s	103¾
Coupons, '65, new	103	New 4 per cent	101⅛
Coupons, '67	105⅝	10-40s, reg	108⅜
Coupons, '68	109⅛	Coupons	108⅜
Coupons, new 5s	106⅛	Currencies	120

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel.	79	C., C., C. & I.	34
Quicksilver	15¾	New Jersey Central	15
Quicksilver pfd	30⅜	Rock Island	99
Pacific Mail	22	St. Paul	38⅜
Mariposa Land	100⅛	St. Paul pfd	69⅝
Mariposa pfd	101	Wabash	16⅛
Adams Express	100	Ft. Wayne	3½
Wells-Fargo	83¼	Terre Haute	16
American Express	48¼	Terre Haute pfd	88¼
United States Ex	46	Chicago & Alton	77
New York Central	105⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Erie	9⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞
Erie pfd	23	D., L. & W.	50
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	19⅛
Michigan Central	60¾	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	18	C., B. & Q.	103⅜
Union Pacific	68	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	61⅛	Central Pacific bonds	105⅞
Illinois Central	74¼	Union Pacific bonds	104⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72½	U. P. land-grant	104½
Northwestern	36⅛	U. P. Sinking Fund	95⅛
Northwestern pfd	62⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	38¾	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	37	Missouri, 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11¾	Kentucky	4⅛
Belcher	5⅛	Leopard	1
Best & Belcher	18⅛	Mexican	14⅛
Bullion	4⅛	Northern Belle	10⅛
Consolidated Virginia	22	Overman	17⅛
California	27½	Ophir	55
Chollar	32½	Raymond & Ely	8
Confidence	5½	Silver Hill	2⅛
Caledonia	3¼	Savage	12⅛
Crown Point	5½	Segregated Belcher	32
Exchequer	3¼	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Gould & Curry	9	Union Consolidated	6⅛
Hale & Norcross	11	Yellow Jacket	9⅛
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	36⅛
Julia Consolidated	1	Grand Prize	12⅛
Justice	10⅛	Alta	9⅛

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Gold, 101⅞@102⅛.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 490.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consols, money and account, 95 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105¼; '67s, 107⅛; 10-40s, 109¼; new 5s, 106⅛.

Erie, 9¼; preferred, 22.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Rentes, 110f 42½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Jan. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Polk st, 67 ft e of Sholto st, s f, 24x96 ft, with building No. 333, dated Jan. 28 .... $ 1,200

West Washington st, 150 ft w of Sheldon st, s f, 50x131 3-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 26 (William M. Hoyt to Alonzo M. Fuller) 25,000

Milwaukee av, 200 ft n w of Evergreen st, n e f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 28 1,800

West Washington st, s w cor of Carpenter st, n f, 100x100 ft, with other property, dated Jan. 28 (John D. MacLeod to Tayler D. MacLeod) 56,000

Butterfield st, 150 ft n of Seventeenth st, e f, 25x134 3-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 26 3,500

Oakley av, 118 ft n of West Polk st, e f, 24x125½ ft, dated Jan. 28 1,500

West Fifteenth st, 309 ft e of Margaret st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 26 1,000

Fulton st, 25 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x115 ft (with building No. 528), dated Jan. 25 5,000

West Division st, n w cor of Elston road, s f, 80x85 ft; also North May st, 147 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 f; also Milwaukee av, n e cor of Erie st, s f, 34 ft, dated Jan. 28 10,100

Ruble st, 115½ ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x93 ft, improved, dated Jan. 26 1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Spencer av, 250 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated July 3, 1877 .... $ 400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt Park boulevard, 125 ft n of Bloomington st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 28 .... $ 2,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	*Receipts.* 1877.	*Shipments.* 1878.	*Shipments.* 1877.
Flour, brls	14,015	9,738	9,178	7,448
Wheat, bu	115,546	10,250	127,997	12,633
Corn, bu	52,353	95,832	70,320	38,681
Oats, bu	38,602	23,920	39,217	10,488
Rye, bu	6,823	3,207	....	....
Barley, bu	21,745	8,670	9,934	2,206
Grass seed, lbs	230,784	97,085	243,290	143,125
Flax seed, lbs	323,011	54,540	95,570	63,670
B. corn, lbs	20,000	95,530	52,022	22,858
C. meats, lbs	584,909	148,950	3,228,638	1,195,008
Beef, tcs	4	....	300	....
Beef, brls	....	67	188	358
Pork, brls	205	....	426	890
Lard, lbs	225,850	46,500	778,820	37,827
Tallow, lbs	52,345	24,650	59,950	....
Butter, lbs	98,011	81,838	81,730	102,770
Dre'd hogs, No	3,692	2,879	624	4,095
Live hogs, No	34,464	5,412	1,136	3,148
Cattle, No	1,210	1,427	1,856	2,455
Sheep, No	150	241	935	678
Hides, lbs	157,186	190,173	231,680	206,320
Highwines, brls	....	105	....	258
Wool, lbs	79,380	105,213	90,080	76,675
Potatoes, bu	684	2,083	50	....
Coal, tons	3,067	4,678	1,298	992
Hay, tons	118	82	....	10
Lumber, m. ft	201	201	590	1,088
Shingles, m	715	470	120	90
Salt, brls	3,790	....	5,313	1,390
Poultry, lbs	47,674	78,621	111,007	35,550
Eggs, pkgs	345	94	16	....
Cheese, bxs	684	213	1,476	20
G. apples, brls	20	1,384	140	....
Beans, bu	589	269	9	661

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2,182 bu wheat, 424 bu corn, 748 bu oats, 421 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 36 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 14 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 1 soft spring, 98 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (190 wheat); 11 cars high-mixed corn, 9 cars new do, 6 cars new mixed, 30 cars No. 2 corn, 73 cars rejected, 33 cars no grade (162 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 18 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (39 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (10 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 14 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 8 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 13 cars feed (49 barley). Total, 450 cars, or 175,000 bu. Inspected out: 75,328 bu wheat, 2,549 bu corn, 28,902 bu oats, 10,759 bu barley.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late John A. Huck were adopted yesterday by the Board of Trade of this city.

About 2,000 car-loads of grain have gone around Chicago since the beginning of the present crop year, owing to the persistency with which rail rates to Chicago were maintained while concessions were freely made by the cut-off routes.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and nearly all of them were weak. The prospect of peace in the Old World was too much for steadiness either here or there. The British markets were dull and easier, and New York advices were of the same tenor, while the weather here was more winterlike, and therefore regarded as favorable to a free forward movement from first hands. Hence buyers were disposed to hold off for lower prices, but they took hold willingly when sellers made liberal concessions, a good many shorts being filled, in wheat, corn, and pork. The forward movement is fair in volume in breadstuffs, and large in pork product, as compared with previous winters.

In the afternoon the markets were stronger, wheat and corn advancing to about the prices of forty-eight hours previously, while provisions improved in sympathy, and even oats were quoted 1c higher.

Rail freights were weak at 30c per 100 lbs of grain to New York; it was reported that room was freely offered at this figure.

The demand for dry goods was unimproved. There was a light order demand for staple and seasonable goods for the reassortment of stocks, but no signs of activity were apparent in any department of the market. Groceries met with a moderate inquiry at generally well-sustained prices. Coffees and sugars, however, were easy, the latter a shade lower. Rice and teas were firm. New Orleans molasses was stronger for choice grades. No changes were noted in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Trade was quiet, with prices ruling about steady. Fish were easy, without being quotably lower. There was a fair movement in butter at previous quotations. Cheese was unchanged, good to choice full creams continuing firm, while for skims and low grades the market was dull and weak. Oils were generally quiet and steady, quotations remaining as before. No changes were developed in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets.

Lumber was in fair demand. Dealers are satisfied with the advance of 50c per 1,000 ft made Saturday, which, as before stated, is confined to common dry lumber. The late snow-storm appears to have done very little good in the pineries. About one inch of snow fell at Menominee, and other sections did not fare any better. The demand for seeds was moderate, and the market was weak, except fine clover. Hulled timothy is arriving freely, and meets with little favor. The wool and hop markets were quiet. Hides were dull and weak in consequence of increasing supplies, with no demand except from dealers, who insist on a reduction in prices almost daily. The local sales of green fruits were small, and a few country orders for lemons and other foreign varieties were placed at the current quotations. Poultry and game were quiet and steady.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the United States for the dates named:

	Week end'g Jan. 26, '78.	*Week end'g Jan. 19, '78.*	*Week end'g Jan. 27, '77.*
Flour, brls	63,000	76,000	45,397
Wheat, bu	1,145,000	1,141,000	213,428
Corn, bu	1,304,000	1,202,000	722,748
Oats, bu	9,000	2,000	1,121
Rye, bu	23,000	50,000	49,020
Barley, bu	62,000	....	37,622
Pork, brls	7,700	8,050	4,127
Lard, lbs	13,107,000	6,446,000	2,349,228
Bacon, lbs	17,754,000	15,226,000	10,324,686

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Jan. 26, 1878.	*Jan. 19, 1878.*	*Jan. 27, 1877.*	*Jan. 29, 1876.*
Wheat, bu	2,154,000	2,278,000	3,125,849	5,441,021
Corn, bu	858,000	964,000	2,544,669	518,445
Oats, bu	1,534,000	1,544,000	956,578	982,213
Rye, bu	272,000	283,000	382,579	....
Barley, bu	985,000	973,000	708,785	408,504

SHIPPING VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, give the following, on the basis of last Saturday's quotations:

Cash wheat at $1.03 for fresh receipts, with through freight 60c gold per cwt, with 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 48s 9d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation, fair spring for prompt shipment, 49s 6d@50s, or 2@3½c to the favor of shipments.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

JAN. 28.—Receipts: Flour, 19,377 brls; wheat, 291,150 bu; corn, 218,932 bu; oats, 60,500 bu; corn-meal, 634 pkgs; rye, 1,278 bu; barley, 12,650 bu; malt, 6,525 bu; pork, 1,717 pkgs; beef, 3,259 pkgs; cut meats, 6,554 pkgs; lard, 7,456 pkgs; whisky, 805 brls.

Exports: Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 241,000 bu; corn, 103,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

Dornbush of the 11th inst. contains the following in its review of the English wheat market:

It is generally admitted that, even were peace to be proclaimed to-morrow, it could not possibly increase the supply of wheat to any appreciable extent for months to come, as the quantity awaiting shipment at Odessa is very moderate, and most of the other Russian ports will be ice-bound until spring; in the meantime the stocks held in this country are by no means excessive. Taking the returns of twelve of the principal outports, the total for this year amounts to 1,645,000 qrs, against 1,378,000 qrs in 1877, and 2,425,000 qrs in 1876. Compared with last year, there is a surplus at present of about 270,000 qrs, the greater portion of which is lying in London granaries and cannot affect the country at large as if it were distributed amongst the several outposts; on the other hand, Glasgow shows a falling off on the twelvemonth of over 100,000 qrs, whilst Liverpool and Gloucester have augmented about 40,000 qrs, and Dublin and Bristol about 25,000 qrs respectively. As a set-off against increased stocks, the floating supply of wheat and flour is at least 985,000 qrs below that of the corresponding period of 1877. According to latest advices, the total quantity on passage, including flour, consists of 1,180,000 qrs, compared with 2,128,000 qrs in 1877. Of the foregoing amount, 700,000 qrs are Californian or Oregon, of which not more than 250,000 qrs can reach these shores before the 1st of March, assuming that the ships make the voyage in four and a half months. The foregoing facts and figures will serve to strengthen an impression that seems to be gaining ground amongst the thinking members of the trade, that, come peace or war, the position of the breadstuff market is a healthy and sound one, and that in the immediate future values are more likely to advance than to retrograde, especially if the American markets hold their ground.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet for present delivery, except in lard, with a fair volume of sales for future, but on a declining market. The receipts of hogs continue to be rather large, and Liverpool was 6d per 112 lbs lower on meats, while the market sympathized to some extent with the weakness on breadstuffs due to peace prospects. Shippers of meats were apparently quiet, but that does not indicate the magnitude of the order trade, which is growing in volume.

MESS PORK—Was in fair demand, but declined 12½c per brl, and closed 5@7½c lower than Saturday, as the shorts filled in rather freely near the bottom. Sales were reported of 5,250 brls seller February at $10.60@10.87½; 14,500 brls seller March at $10.80@10.87½; and 5,750 brls seller April at $11.00@11.05. Total, 25,500 brls. The market closed steadier at $10.60@10.70 for spot; $10.60@10.65 seller January; $10.65@10.67½ seller February; $10.85@10.87½ seller March; and $11.02½@11.05 seller April.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.00@10.00, and extra prime at $8.25@8.50. Sale was made of 100 brls extra prime at $8.25.

LARD—Was fairly active, but receded 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed about 5c lower than Saturday. Free purchases were made for shipment. Sales were reported of 3,000 tcs spot at $7.17½@7.20, chiefly at the outside; 3,500 tcs seller February at $7.20@7.25; 13,50 tcs seller March at $7.30@7.37½; and 2,750 tcs seller April at $7.42½@7.45. Total, 22,750 tcs. The market closed steadier at $7.20@7.22½ for spot or seller January; $7.22½ seller February; $7.32½@7.35 seller March; and $7.42½@7.45 seller April.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand and a shade lower. Green meats were weak, while cured lots were relatively steady, with probably more doing in middles than was reported. Sales were noted of 100 boxes shoulders at $3.80; 1,000 boxes long and short clears at 5¼c; 800,000 lbs short ribs at $5.40@5.45 for February; $5.55@5.60 for March; $5.65 for April; and $5.80@5.85 for May; 80,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 5¾@5⅞c. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. and sh. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.75	$5.35	$5.35	$5.47½
Boxed	3.87½	5.50	5.50	5.62½
February, boxed	3.87½	5.50	5.50	5.62½
March, boxed	4.00	5.60	5.60	5.75

Long clears quoted at $5.25 loose, and $5.37½ boxed; Cumberlands, 6@6¼c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6¾@7c, for 16 and 15-lb averages; green hams, 5¾@6¼c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅝c for short ribs, 6⅝@6⅞c for short clears, 9@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4¾@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7¾c for city, and 7@7½c for country. Sale was made of 100 brls country at 7¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easier, though holders would not admit that there was a decline in quotations. The trading was simply local, shippers not being willing to pay the prices asked. Sales were reported of 690 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@6.25, and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.25@6.00; choice to fine spring, $5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $3.00@3.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.00; patent springs, $7.00@8.50; low grade, $2.62½@3.50; rye, $3.25@3.30; buckwheat, $5.00@5.25.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 40 tons at $11.50@11.75 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons, at $11.25@11.75 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $10.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and weak, declining 1⅛@1¼c, and closing about 1c lower than Saturday. The British markets were quoted easier, and very dull, New York was ¾@1c lower, and consols advanced another ⅛c, all of which was favorable to a further drop here, independently of the fact that the inspection into store was just double that of Saturday. With peace in the Old World considered as almost certain, sellers were very active at the outset, so far as offerings were concerned, but the market was quiet, because buyers failed to respond. After prices had receded the latter were more willing to operate, and the market became quite animated. There was a good shipping demand, which held fresh receipts about ½c above the price of regular. Current quotations show a fair profit in shipping at the low rates of freight now prevailing. They are quoted at 39½c per bu in currency to Liverpool. Seller March opened at $1.02½@1.02¾, with one sale at $1.02⅞, advanced to $1.03, and receded to $1.01¾, improved to $1.02¾, and closed at $1.02⅞. Seller May was quoted at 3c above March. Seller February ranged at $1.01⅛@1.02⅛, closing at $1.01⅞; and seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was little better than nominal at ⅛c below February, closing at $1.01⅛. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.01⅞; No. 1 was sellers at $1.03; and No. 3 at about 95c. Spot sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.03; 22,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01⅛@1.02; 1,400 bu No. 3 do at 95½c; 800 bu rejected at 85c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 70c@$1.05. Total, 28,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was more active, and 1c lower. Sales were 5,800 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.08; 1,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.03; 9,600 bu by sample at $1.09@1.09¼ free on board cars; and 2,000 bu do at $1.03@1.05, mostly on track. Total, 19,200 bu.

CORN—Was weak, and generally dull, declining ¾c on the average, and closing about ⅜c lower than Saturday, being a drop of nearly 2 per cent. Liverpool and London were dull, and New York telegraphed "inactive and lower to sell," though on reduced stock, while the inspection into store in this city was double that of Saturday. The fact of fair shipments from this point was not enough to prevent a severe decline, in sympathy with wheat, and corn was slow sale for either spot or future during the greater part of the session, even at reduced prices. Seller February sold early at 39⅛@39⅜c, declined to 39c, and closed at 39@39⅛c. Seller March sold at 39⅜@39⅝c, closing at 39⅝c. Seller May sold at 41⅝@41⅞c, closing at the inside. Seller the month, and No. 2, and high mixed, were quoted at 38⅜@38⅝c, closing at 39c, with no discrimination in favor of gilt-edged receipts. Rejected closed at 29c. Spot sales were reported of 55,200 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 38⅜@39⅛c; 1,200 bu new high mixed at 36c; 400 bu new mixed at 31⅛c; 4,400 bu rejected at 29c; 8,600 bu shelled by sample at 25@34½c on track, the outside for old rejected; and 28,000 bu do at 26⅞@35c free on board cars. Total, 98,000 bu.

OATS—Were dull and weak, closing ⅛@¼c lower. The offerings were fair, but there was very little demand except for car lots of No. 2, which were taken early to put in a vessel. The receipts were small and nearly offset by the shipments. Futures were dull at 23¾c for January or February, 26@26⅛c for May, and 24@24¼c for March. Seller April was offered at 24½c. Car lots of No. 2 sold at 23¾c and rejected at 20@20¼c. Samples were less active. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 23¾c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20@20¼c; 9,000 bu by sample at 22@26c on track; and 5,400 bu do at 24@24½c free on board. Total 24,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and ½c lower. A few car-lots of No. 2 were taken by the local trade at 49½c. Several sales were made by sample. Futures were nominal. The receipts were the same as on Saturday, and the market weakened chiefly on account of the break in wheat. March was quoted at 51c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 49½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 45@51½c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, declining 1@1¼c under liberal offerings. The business was chiefly in changing from February to March. Operators were anxious to get out of the former month before the time came to deliver the cash. The difference between the two futures was ½c early, and afterwards ⅝@⅞c. The advance in March almost stopped the business, and the market closed quiet. The receipts were fair. The low grades weakened before the close, and No. 2 sold at 49@49½c, according to location and date of receipts, closing at 49c. Extra No. 3 closed at 39c, No. 3 at 32c, and feed at 31⅛c. Seller February sold at 49c in transfer. March opened at 50c, fell off to 49⅞c, and closed at 49⅝@49⅞c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 49@49½c; 800 bu extra No. 3 at 38@38½c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 32@32½c; 10,600 bu feed at 31⅛@32½c; 6,800 bu by sample at 34@82½c on track; and 400 bu do at 39c free on board. Total, 27,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 345,000 bu seller March at $1.02⅛@1.02⅝.

Corn—160,000 bu at 39⅛@39⅛c cash, 39⅛@39⅝c for February, 39⅝c for March, and 41⅜@41⅝c for May.

Mess pork—2,500 brls at $10.87½@10.90 for March and $11.07½ for April.

Lard—1,000 tcs at $7.25 for February and $7.35 for March.

LATER.

The market advanced in the afternoon on the strength of the foreign news. It was reported that the acceptance of the peace propositions by the Powers was considered doubtful. British consols also were quoted easier. Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 3,750 brls at $10.87½@10.92½ for March, and $11.10 for April.

Lard was stronger. Sales were reported of 2,250 tcs at $7.20 cash, $7.22½ for February, $7.35@7.37½ for March, and $7.47½ for April.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 150,000 lbs at $5.40 for February and $5.55 for March.

Wheat sold at $1.02⅝@1.03⅛ for March, closing at $1.03⅛. February was quiet, closing at about $1.02⅛.

The market was active at the above range.

Corn was active, advancing in company with wheat. February sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, and closed at 39⅜c. May sold at 41⅛@41⅜c, and closed at 41⅜c. March closed the same as February.

Oats were nominally ⅛c higher, closing at 24⅛c for March and 23⅞c for February.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was easier than on the afternoon Board, closing the same as at 1 o'clock. February closed at $10.70@10.72½. March at $10.85@10.87½, and April at $11.02½@11.05. Sales 6,500 brls at $10.85@10.92½ for March.

Lard was quiet at $7.22½@7.25 for next month and $7.45@7.47½ for April. March sold (250 tcs) and closed at $7.37½.

Short-ribs were steady at $5.57½@5.60 for March, $5.75@5.80 for April, and $5.42½@5.45 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.93@2.06.

BROOM-CORN—Numerous small orders are coming in by mail, and trade in the aggregate is fair for this month. Another advance in the price of brooms has been made East. Following is the price-list: Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4¾@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk braid, 4½@6c; red and inferior brush, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@4½c.

BUTTER—This market had no specially new features. Trade was moderately active at generally well sustained prices. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 30@35c; good to choice grades, 23@28c; medium, 14@18c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 12@18c.

BAGGING—Sales to a small aggregate were effected at the following quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Remains about as previously quoted. Stocks of full cream cheese are much reduced, not only here but at the East, and holders of such entertain firm views. Skims and low grades are too plenty, and the pressure to sell keeps prices weak and unsettled. We quote full creams, 12@12½c; part skim, 11@11½c; full skim, 10@10½c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Trade was quiet and prices were weak, the quotations being shaded in some quarters. We quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00@6.50; Briarhill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair demand and steady, though buyers held off early, hoping to break the market. Sales were made of 322 head and 20 cars at $4.20@4.27½.

EGGS—Were firm at 12½@13c for fresh, and old or pickled stock was quoted at 10@11c. Strictly fresh eggs are getting scarce, and fruit-house stock is selling more freely in consequence.

FISH—There was only a light inquiry for fish. Prices were generally easy, but the quotations remain as before: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.60@4.75; family whitefish, $2.75@3.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 shore, $10.00@10.50; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do, medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.25; George's codfish, extra, $5.50@5.75; George's bank, $5.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50; do, round, brls, $6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was fair at previous prices, the market ruling steady for most kinds. Below are the current rates:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, new layers, 12@18c; Turkish prunes, old, 8½@8⅝c; do new, 9½@11c; French do, 13@14c; raisins, layers, old, $1.50@1.55; do new, $1.95@2.05; loose, Muscatel, $1.85@1.90; do new, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 7¾@7⅞c; Zante currants, 6⅞@7⅛c; citron, 17@19c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan new, 6¾@7⅛c; do old, 6@6½c; Southern, new, 5@5½c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9@9½c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10½@11½c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The local sales of fruits were as large as usual, and the country demand for oranges and lemons continues fair. Choice fruit is steady. Apples, $2.50@4.50 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $6.50@8.00; wild and cultivated do, $5.00@6.50; do boxes, $2.25@2.50; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $8.00@11.00 per case; box oranges, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were dull and a shade lower. Coffees also were quiet and easy. Rice was firm. There was a moderate general demand at the subjoined range of prices:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 23@24c; choice to fancy Rio, 20¾@21¼c; good to prime, 19¾@20¼c; common to fair, 17½@18½c; roasting, 16¼@17c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¾@10⅞c; crushed, 10⅝@10¾c; granulated, 10¼@10⅜c; powdered, 10¼@10⅜c; A standard, 9⅝c; do No. 2, 9½@9⅝c; extra C, 9@9⅛c; C No. 1, 8¾@9c; C No. 2, 8⅝@8¾c; yellow, 7¾@8c; New Orleans, common, 6¾@6⅞c; good, 7@7¼c; prime to choice, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 48@50c; California silver drips, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirups, 40@44c; extra do, 48@52c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 38@40c; common, 30@32c; common molasses, 35@40c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5¼c; German mottled, 5¾c; Blue Lily, 5¾c; White Lily, 5⅜@5½c; White Rose, 5½@5¾c; Peach Blossom, 6¾@7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼@5½c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $9.00; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; slough, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were dull and weak, and some dealers have given notice that they shall not pay over 6 and 7c for green cured stock. The offerings were rather small, but are expected to be large the rest of the week. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 6c; steers, 7c; green cured, light, 7¼c; heavy, 6¾c; damaged, 5¼c; green hides, 6@6½c; part cured, 6@7c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 30@33c.

LEATHER—Business remains without animation. Buyers are taking such quantities only as are needed for immediate use, under the impression that lower prices will prevail a little further along in the season. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.15	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	70@ 85	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 34
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85	Chicago sole	25@ 31
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	25@ 30
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 1	22@ 24	Insole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		
Harness	30@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	$1.00@1.25	Harness	32@ 37
Kip	65@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.25@2.00	Kip	90@1.25

LUMBER—The demand continues to improve. The advances in common grades made Saturday will probably be adhered to by all the dealers. The changes were only on dry common, green being practically out of the market. No changes have been made in clear lumber. Chicago prices are now considerably lower than the quotations sent out by the Mississippi River dealers. Numerous and liberal orders are coming here from points that in former seasons have been supplied by river merchants. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	34.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	24.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 14 and 16 ft	12.00
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft	12.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft	12.00
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft	12.50
Cull boards	11.00
Dimension stuff	11.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	13.00@20.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	11.50@16.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A" standard	2.55@ 2.60
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.70@ 2.90
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 1.50
Shingles, shaded A	1.50@ 2.00

OILS—Prices were quoted steady for most lines. There was not much activity aside from carbon, the demand for which was large. Following are the current quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14½c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23½c; Michigan legal test, 28½c; Elaine, 26c; extra winter lard oil, 71c; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $1.90; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; do winter, miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 38 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were in light local request and steady at 45@50c per bu in small lots. The receipts are small, but the stock in store is ample.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were quiet and steady. The offerings were small, and fine fresh stock was firm at the outside quotations. Game was unchanged. The offerings consist chiefly of quail and venison. Other kinds are scarce: Chickens, dressed, 7@8c per lb; do, live, $2.50@3.00 per doz; ducks, dressed, 7@9c; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c; do, live, 8c per lb; geese, dressed, 6@8c; quail, $1.40@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; venison, 4@5c; rabbits, 50@75c per doz.

SEEDS—Clover was in moderate request and steady, sales being made at $4.50@4.70, and mammoth at $4.75. Timothy was weak under large offerings. Hulled seed is coming in, and seems to be a drug on the market. The sales were at $1.12@1.26, prime closing at $1.22½. Flax weakened under larger supplies, with a diminished demand. Sales were made at $1.30@1.36.

SALT—Was in fair request at the quotations. Saginaw fine salt, 95c; New York fine salt, $1.10; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—The tea trade was fair for the season, and the market presented a firm tone. Prices remain as before:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@78c; choicest, 80@85c; fancy, 95c@$1.05.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@65c.

OOLONG—Common, 28@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 80@75c.

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand, with no change in price. Sales aggregated 150 brls raw at $1.03 per gallon.

WOOL—Continues in light demand and steady. The stock is small, and supplies at Eastern wool centres are well reduced, all of which creates a firm feeling, and an advance would probably take place if manufacturers were buying freely. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 25@28c; fine do, 22@26c; coarse do, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@40c; coarse do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 27@30c; medium do, 25@30c; coarse do, 22@24c; coarse common, 18@21c; black, 18@24c.

LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received, 2,500 head; same time last week, 2,628 head. There was a fairly active and generally firmer market for beef-cattle. For desirable shipping grades especially there was an improved demand, and, as the supply of suitable droves was light, holders found it possible to obtain slightly better prices than prevailed last week, the reported sales indicating an advance in fair to choice grades of about 10c per 100 lbs. The improvement did not extend to butchers' stuff, the supply of which (including that left over from last week) considerably exceeded the requirements of the local trade. Sales had a wider range than usual, viz.: $1.75@5.60. Groves Bros. effected a sale at the latter price. There were 55 head, the average weight of which was 1,633 lbs. The ruling prices for butchers' stuff were $2.00@2.65, and for shipping beeves $3.50@4.50. A few choice lots were taken at $4.65@4.80. The market closed steady at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.40@4.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	3.75@4.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.40@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.10
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
55	1,633	$5.60	15	1,158	$3.85
15	1,493	5.00	18	1,109	3.80
42	1,326	4.70	18	1,135	3.75
38	1,383	4.70	16	1,130	3.70
16	1,316	4.65	17	1,023	3.60
16	1,480	4.80	16	1,082	3.50
44	1,422	4.80	18 stockers	837	3.35
16	1,375	4.80	17	792	3.00
18	1,286	4.45	19	1,170	3.00
16	1,330	4.55	13 cows	967	3.00
30	1,407	4.50	10 cows	1,068	2.87½
16	1,389	4.50	19 cows	1,052	2.85
32	1,352	4.50	16 cows	990	2.25
16	1,385	4.50	23 cows	952	2.25
16	1,337	4.40	17	1,073	2.70
95	1,291	4.40	17	1,062	2.75
37	1,348	4.35	30 Tex. cows	871	2.75
32	1,348	4.35	16	1,100	2.70
16	1,314	4.35	9	975	2.50
31	1,310	4.40	16 bulls	1,480	2.65
16	1,355	4.35	14	1,018	2.62½
15	1,239	4.25	13	888	2.50
31	1,327	4.25	13 cows	946	2.40
48	1,250	4.12½	12 oxen	1,413	2.40
64	1,226	4.12½	13 cows	938	2.35
15	1,271	4.05	19 cows	890	2.30
12	1,275	4.00	16	992	2.45
16	1,333	4.00	13	1,010	2.50
17	1,126	4.00	12	1,000	2.60
18	1,095	4.00	18	980	2.40
73	1,147	3.90	35	1,025	1.75
35	1,101	3.87½	13 bulls	1,258	2.00
17	1,160	3.87½			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 29,980; same time last week, 30,952. Trade opened brisk, and continued active to the close at prices not materially different from the closing quotations of Saturday, though during the afternoon the market leaned a little in sellers' favor. The weather was favorable for packing, and, with the exception of about 1,000 head, the entire supply fell into the hands of local cutters,—the great bulk at $3.80@3.90. The extreme range of sales was $3.00@4.05, skips selling at $3.00@3.60, and extra shipping hogs at $4.00@4.05. At the outside figure there was but a single transaction. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
79	421	$4.05	100	287	$3.90	49	355	$3.85
67	228	4.05	100	387	3.90	65	329	3.80
100	332	4.00	43	400	3.90	85	380	3.80
51	293	4.00	91	326	3.90	21	305	3.80
243	356	4.00	148	347	3.85	48	329	3.80
125	205	3.95	83	213	3.85	37	300	3.80
81	202	3.95	63	294	3.85	32	319	3.80
68	188	3.95	85	242	3.85	91	220	3.80
144	383	3.95	104	314	3.85	60	279	3.80
36	401	3.95	133	312	3.85	59	278	3.80
57	349	3.95	153	284	3.85	40	350	3.80
52	313	3.95	113	313	3.85	56	333	3.80
40	438	3.95	56	333	3.85	53	299	3.80
70	367	3.90	34	216	3.85	63	284	3.80
57	303	3.90	72	198	3.85	63	288	3.80
54	209	3.90	84	232	3.85	44	320	3.80
51	188	3.90	50	318	3.85	58	269	3.80
36	188	3.90	109	309	3.85	61	261	3.80
56	197	3.90	89	331	3.85	50	336	3.80
88	225	3.90	49	331	3.85	50	234	3.80
80	175	3.90	41	269	3.85	63	283	3.80
58	243	3.90	60	168	3.85	60	286	3.80
42	324	3.90	53	307	3.85	25	334	3.75
73	196	3.90	44	302	3.85	45	354	3.75
222	256	3.90	33	208	3.85	54	309	3.75
163	260	3.90	51	206	3.85	58	139	3.25
317	240	3.90	35	305	3.85	102	121	3.60
64	223	3.90	57	225	3.85	24	209	3.10

SHEEP—Received, head; same time last week, 754. There was a fair shipping demand for good to extra grades, but other descriptions were neglected. Prices were without important change, ranging from $2.75@3.00 for poor to $4.40 for extra. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
150	112	$4.40	149	113	$4.40	175	90	$3.30
144	113	4.40	98	88	3.50	76	92	3.30

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,000, making 7,480 for the week, against 9,350 last week; market fairly active; closed firm at a fraction advance from Friday, and a strong ½c advance from Monday; best selections retailed at $11.25@11.50, to dress 57@58 lbs to the gross cwt; ordinary to strictly prime steers, $8.50@10.50, to dress 55@57 lbs; common, $8.00@8.25, to dress 55 lbs; fat bulls, $3.25@4.25, live weight; exporters took 720 fat steers at $9.50@10.50, to dress 58 lbs—the outside price for ten car-loads of prime Kentucky steers, averaging 1,400 lbs; foreign shipments for the week, 5,100 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,200, making 17,140 for the week, against 22,770 for the last week; no important change in prices, but quicker sales and a firmer tone; sheep, $4.25@6.25; a few choice lambs at $6.75; exporters took 6 car-loads State and Western sheep, 107@130 lbs, at $5.75@6.25; shipments for the week, 1,400 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,000, making 32,300 for the week, against 39,200 for the previous week; only 2 car-loads for sale alive; not sold before change.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—HOGS—Active, but lower; light, $3.40@3.65; packing, $3.75@4.00; butchers' to fancy, $3.90@4.10; receipts, 10,600.

CATTLE—Steady, with a fair demand; prime to choice native shipping steers, $4.70@5.00; fair to good do, $3.80@4.50; fair to choice butchers', $3.40@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.25@3.65; feeding steers, $3.35@3.70; stockers, $2.50@3.50; receipts, 800.

SHEEP—Scarce and firm, in good demand; extra heavy shipping muttons, $4.50@4.65; good to choice, $4.00@4.35; receipts, 500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 1,309 head of through and 561 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day, 1,853 head of through and 1,632 yard, against 2,142 through and 2,261 yard last week; prime, $5.00@5.25; good, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.25@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,615 head; total for this week, 23,485, against 18,810 last week; Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; Philadelphias, $4.15@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,300 head; total for the week, 10,300, against 9,800 last week; selling at $3.00@4.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Little more active; tops only a shade higher; very best, 4⅞@5¼c; first quality, 4@4⅞c; medium, 3@4c; ordinary, 2½@3c; most sales at 3⅜@5⅜c; receipts, 1,289; sales, 1,141.

HOGS—Light receipts; in good demand; improved prices; 5¾@6¼c, being ¼c higher; receipts, 4,492.

SHEEP—Run very light; prices ½c higher; quotations, 4@5⅛c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 65s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 32s; long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s 6d; shoulders, 25s; hams, 44s. Lard, 40s 6d. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 92s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; corn dull. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier; corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very dull; corn—fair average American mixed, 28s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very dull; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 49s@49s 6d. Country markets for wheat—England steady; French a shade easier. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 40,000@45,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—New No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s; old No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 56s. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—Latest.—COTTON—Firm; 6¼@6⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 7d@12s 9d; do club, 12s 10d@13s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 5d@11s 4d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Flour—Western canal, 26s 6d@28s. Corn—Western mixed, 29s@29s 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley, do, 3s 11d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 56s. Prime mess beef, 83s. Lard—American, 40s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short do, 31s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 6d@10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—TALLOW—39s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9s 9d@10s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—26s@26s 3d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—27s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Moderately active, with the main business in spring for early delivery for export at a further reduction of fully 1c per bu on prime, and more in less desirable qualities on free offerings and less favorable foreign advices; winter wheat attracted less attention; quoted off 1@2c per bu, closing irregularly; in options less animation noted, and prices further depressed 1@1½c per bu, closing generally weak; 13,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring, hard, at $1.32 afloat; 20,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring, afloat, at $1.22; 96,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.24½ in store and $1.25 afloat; 8,000 bu do No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, at $1.28; closing quotations No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, $1.27@1.28½; do February, $1.28½@1.28¾; do March, $1.28@1.29; do May, $1.23½@1.25. Corn fairly active, but unsettled; opening ½@1c per bu higher, but subsequently for new crop ruled heavy, receding 1@1½c per bu, closing weak; old about steady; mixed Western ungraded, 41@56½c. Rye very dull; quoted about as before. Unusually tame market for oats; quoted easier and irregular; mixed Western, 1,400 bu at 36¼@36½c; white Western, 1,400 bu at 38½@39½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in less request for early delivery, and quoted weaker in price; sales of 125 brls on private terms; quoted at $11.75@12.12½, as to brand; other kinds dull and nominal; for forward delivery, Western mess very quiet; January option quoted at $11.85@11.90; February, $12.00; March, $12.00 asked; April, $12.25; sales of 500 brls February at $12.00; 500 brls April at $12.25. Cut meats in moderate request, and steady; 250 boxes Western long and short clear at $5.50. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery, opening lower, and closing more firmly; sales of 1,250 tcs here at $7.60@7.65; for forward delivery freely dealt in; January option nominal; February, $7.62½; March, $7.75; April, $7.85; sales of 5,250 tcs February at $7.62½@7.65, of which 500 tcs delivery Feb. 14 free on board; 2,750 tcs March at $7.72½@7.75; 2,500 tcs April at $7.80@7.87½; refined more active; quoted at $8.00@8.10.

TALLOW—In moderate demand at unchanged rates; sales 75,000 lbs at $7.56¼@7.68¾.

SUGARS—Are generally in limited demand; 7⅝c for fair refining Cuba; 7⅞c for good do; refined moderately sought, with cut-loaf quoted at 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Very dull; offered at $1.06½, with $1.06 bid.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for grain, provisions, and cotton in fair request on a generally steady basis as to rates; in most other lines a comparatively limited movement, with more or less irregularity; for Liverpool, engagements include by steam 58,000 bu grain, 32,000 bu at 9¼, and 8,000 bu at 9½d per standard bushel; 2,000 bu wheat at 9½d per bu; and 16,000 bu corn at 9¼d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¼@11⅛c; futures steady; January, 11.00@11.01c; February, 11.01c; March, 11.16c; April, 11.30@11.31c; May, 11.43@11.44c; June, 11.55@11.56c; July, 11.63@11.64c; August, 11.55@11.69c; September, 11.41@11.42c.

FLOUR—Market easier; very moderate demand; receipts, 19,000 brls; No. 2, $3.37½@3.73; super State and Western, $4.25@4.75; common to good extra, $4.95@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.50; St. Louis, $5.00@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.50. Rye flour heavy at $3.25@4.10.

CORN-MEAL—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; demand moderate; receipts, 291,000 bu; ungraded Sheboygan, in store, $1.24; No. 2 Chicago, in store, $1.24½@1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.28; No. 1 spring, $1.32; No. 2 white, $1.35; No. 3 spring, $1.22; very choice amber Michigan, $1.42; No. 2 red winter, January, $1.30@1.35½. Rye—Market dull; Western, 70@72c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 219,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 48@55½c; steam mixed, 54½@56½c; steam yellow and white, 56c; No. 2, in store, 56½c; ungraded yellow, on track, 50c; No. 2, February, 56@59c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 60,000 bu; No. 2 white, 39½c; mixed do, 36½@36¾c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and heavy; 14¾@18c in gold; jobbing, 14½@19½c in gold. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7¼c; prime, 7¾c; refined dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 6⅛c; refined, 11⅝c; united, 41½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7¾c.

STRAINED RESIN—57½@65c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30¾@31c.

EGGS—Steady; 12@16c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull; $11.75@11.87½. Beef steady; plain mess, 10½@11c; extra do, 12¼@13½c. Dressed hogs firm: Western, 4¾@4⅞c. Bacon—Long clear, 5⅝@6c. Lard—Prime steam firmer; $7.60@7.65.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 8@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@13½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.06@1.06½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Market dull; superfine, $4.50; XX, $5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; 49@50c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; choice, 33@37c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.40.

HAY—Quiet; quoted: ordinary, $13.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $18.00@18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; $11.80@12.00. Lard steady, with a fair demand; refined tierce, $7.75@8.25; kegs, $8.25@8.75. Bulk meats quiet and weak; held shoulders, loose, 4¼c; packed, 4⅝c; clear rib, 5⅝@6c; clear, 6⅛@6¼c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7⅛@7⅝c. Hams in good demand; sugar-cured, 9@10c; uncanvased, 8½@9c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; rectified Western, $1.07@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 15¾@18¾c in gold. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 4⅜@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5⅛@6⅛c; prime to choice, 7½@7¾c; yellow clarified, 8@8⅛c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 18@20c; fair, 22@24c. Rice scarce and firm; 5½@6¾c.

BRAN—Quiet; 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Opened with wheat dull and lower, closing firmer; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22; No. 2 do, $1.14; extra do, $1.27; amber Michigan, spot and February, $1.20; January, $1.20¼; March, $1.22¼; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.15¼; February, $1.16; March, $1.18¼; No. 3 red, $1.09½; No. 2 spring, $1.08. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 40½c; new, 42c; new No. 2, spot, 42c; May, 46c; rejected, 42c; new, 38c; new damaged, 33c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth and prime, $4.65; choice $4.75.

HOGS—Held at $4.30, dividing on 175.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22½; extra do, $1.27½; amber Michigan, spot, $1.21; February, $1.21½; March, $1.23@1.24; No. 2 red winter, February, $1.18; March held at $1.20; $1.19½ bid; No. 2 spring, $1.09. Corn quiet; New No. 2, spot, 41½c; May, 46@46½c.

HOGS—$4.35.

CLOVER SEED—Prime, $4.65; No. 2, $4.55.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Western superfine, $3.75@4.25; do extra, $4.50@5.25; do family, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull, weak, and lower; Pennsylvania red, $1.34@1.35; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.32@1.32½; February, $1.32¼; March, $1.34. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot, 55½c; February, 55½c; March, 55½c; April, 57c; Western steamer, 47½c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 37@38c; do mixed, 35@36c; Pennsylvania, 35@37c. Rye steady at 64@66c.

HAY—Steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice Western firm; roll, 18@20c; packed, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 11¾c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes, 14¾@18c; jobbing, 15@19c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 84,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.12½; $1.13 bid cash; $1.14½ February; $1.16¼@1.15¾ March; No. 4 do, $1.04½@1.04½; No. 2 spring, $1.03 bid. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 41⅛@41⅜c cash; 41⅛@42½c January; 40⅜@40½c February; 40⅜@40½c March; new, 34c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 24½c cash. Rye dull; 51c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive and lower; $11.00 cash; $11.15 March. Lard quiet; $7.25. Bulk meats dull; clear rib, $5.75 March; car-lots, loose, unchanged. Bacon easy; clear ribs, $6.60 cash; $6.50 15th March delivery; clear, $6.62½ March and 1st of April delivery.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 900; stock, 34,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Market dull; super, $4.00; extra, $5.00; Pennsylvania family, $5.75@6.25; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.00; high grades and patent, $6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, $1.34@1.36; red, $1.30@1.33; white, $1.43@1.46. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 54½c; mixed, 54c; January, 54c; February, 54⅛c; March, 54½c. Oats quiet; white Western, 36@38c; mixed Western, 35@35½c. Rye—Market dull; 68@72c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, 12@12½c. Beef hams, 15@17c; India mess, 23@23½c. Lard—Market dull; city kettle, 7⅝c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 32@35c; Western Reserve, 22@24c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 12¼@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 11⅝c; crude, 9½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 159,000; oats, 10,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Dull at 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; family, $5.30@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, $1.15@1.18. Corn in fair demand; 38@39c. Oats firmer; 28@31c. Rye dull; 57@58c. Barley inactive; prime spring, 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $11.00. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; steam, $7.25; kettle, $7.50@8.00. Bulk meats—Dull and nominal; $4.00; $4.60; $5.87½. Boxed meats—Nothing doing. Bacon—Nominally unchanged at $5.50, $6.75, and $7.00. Green meats easier; shoulders, $3.55@3.62½; sides, $5.25; hams, 16-lb av, $5.80; 15-lbs, $6.25.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at $1.03.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western Reserve, 20@22c; Central Ohio, 15@17c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull at 59@62c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Dull; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened ⅜c lower, and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.07½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.03⅛; January, $1.03⅛; February, $1.03⅛; March, $1.04⅛; No. 3 Milwaukee, 97½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 41c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 23¾@24c. Rye dull; No. 1, 50½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 58@58½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; lower. Dressed hogs lower; $4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Quiet at 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $4.00@4.25; family, $4.50@5.00; No. 2, $5.62½@5.75; fancy, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, $1.22; amber and white, $1.25. Corn in fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats dull and lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $11.50. Lard dull and drooping; choice leaf, tierce, $8.25; do kegs, $9.00. Bulk meats—Market dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, $6.80@7.10. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; hams, sugar-cured, 9@10c.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.03.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Market dull; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin do, $5.25@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.50@6.50; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.75@6.50; Illinois, $6.00@7.25; St. Louis, $6.25@7.75; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin, $7.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn—Very little doing; mixed and yellow nominally 55@57c. Oats—Market dull; No. 1 and extra white, 40@43½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 1 mixed, 38½@39½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 37@38c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@2½c lower; not very active; extra, $1.26@1.26¼ cash; $1.26¼ for February; No. 1 white, $1.22@1.22¼ cash; $1.22¼@1.23 for February; $1.24¾@1.25½ for March; $1.26¾ for April.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat, $1.25; hard Duluth club, $1.28. Corn—No. 2 Toledo, 57c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Jan. 28.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales, 100 brls at $1.01½; 50 brls at $1.02.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, at 11⅛c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, $1.61¼ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 11⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—The market opened quiet and steady, with sales at $1.43⅞; advanced to $1.44½; declined to $1.42⅛; finally closed weak at $1.41¼ bid; total shipments Jan. 26 and 27, 38,392 brls; total transactions to-day, 222,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Business quiet in nearly all departments; cotton goods in light demand, but generally steady; prints continue quiet; ginghams more active; dress goods in moderate request; men's wear of woolens sluggish. The *Bulletin* says 1,200 cases of Monadnock, Lowell, and Lancaster wide sheetings will be sold at auction Thursday next.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Jan. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 29½c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
*a*Cairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1877.—N. S. TAYLOR—DEAR SIR: I came very near being a victim of that terrible disease, Consumption, and have no doubt but what I should have been confined to the house if it had not been for your wonderful medicine, TAYLOR'S THROAT AND LUNG SYRUP. I was taken with congestion of the Lungs, and a terrible cough, with great difficulty in breathing, and at night it was almost impossible for me to breathe. I went to the Doctor; he said I must have help at once, and gave me a prescription. But before I got the prescription filled I was told to get your medicine, which I did, and I felt the effects after taking one dose, and three bottles cured me of the worst trouble I ever had with my lungs. I am thankful that I never got the prescription which the Doctor gave me filled. I am confident that those who use your medicine will find, as I have, a wonderful preparation, and will have reason to rejoice. Yours, etc., J. C. McCARTHY, 514 Twenty-seventh-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batelière, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

INJECTION CADET

Cure in 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, No. 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.—All Chronic and Surgical diseases cured. Call or write for Book and particulars.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COURTS.

An Important Decision Relative to Telegraph Contracts with Railroads.

Railway Companies Responsible for All Damage Caused by Locomotive Sparks.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Railroad Taxes Secured for the People.

Judge Drummond Sustains the Pleas of the "Second Batch" of Whisky Men.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, the Supreme Court discuss several questions of interest to telegraph companies. In the spring of 1874 the Western Union Telegraph Company made a contract with the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company, by which the latter was to furnish and erect the necessary cedar poles and insulators for a telegraph-line along its road, and the Telegraph Company was to furnish batteries, wire, instruments, etc., and operate the line, giving the Railroad Company the right to transmit its messages free. The latter was also to discourage competition by withholding facilities and assistance, and, as far as possible give the Western Union Company a monopoly along its line. The contract was submitted to Ralph Plumb, Vice-President of the Railroad Company, and he, in a letter to Anson Stager, ratified it with an unimportant exception. The two companies then went on together under this contract, performing its terms exactly for about eighteen months. In August, 1875, the Railroad Company gave permission to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company to string a wire on the telegraph poles already erected along its road. Before this was completed, however, the Western Union Telegraph Company filed the present bill against the other telegraph company and the railroad company to restrain the former from putting up its wire. On final hearing the bill was dismissed, and the Western Union Company appealed. The defendants claimed that the contract between the Western Union Company and the railroad had never been executed, and was not binding on the railroad, and that, also, by the statute of frauds, it was void, and that it should not be carried out, being against public policy, by creating a monopoly.

The Supreme Court held that the letter of Plumb to Anson Stager, General Manager of the Telegraph Company, and the subsequent part performance of the contract, was a sufficient acceptance under the statute of frauds. The fact that both companies went on together under the contract, for so long a time, rendered it binding, when neither of them pretended to question it. They also held that the Telegraph Company's rights in respect of the line of poles was exclusive as regarded any other telegraph company, so far as physical interference or injury might result from placing upon the poles an additional wire by another company. In so far as the monopoly went to an exclusion of competition from the line of poles occupied by appellant, when direct injury to the actual working of its line might result, it was not liable to the objection of being a monopoly. So long as any other company was left free to erect another line of poles, there would be no ground on that score, or the repression of competition. The Atlantic & Pacific Company was chargeable with notice of the rights of complainant. A case was presented entitling the Western Union Company to the relief prayed, so far as respected the placing and maintaining a wire upon the poles in question by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and the decree of the Court below would have to been reversed and the case remanded.

RAILWAY NEGLIGENCE.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Charles M. Campbell, state the law of negligence in regard to fires started by a locomotive when running over a road. In August, 1874, the meadow of Campbell was set on fire by sparks from an engine either of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company or that of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. On trial the jury found against the former company, and it appealed, claiming that if the fire was caused by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad it could not be held liable for its lessee's negligence.

The Supreme Court held that the judgment of the Court below was correct. The seventy-eighth section of the Railroad and Warehouse act provided that where fire was caused by a locomotive passing over a road, the fact should be prima-facie evidence of negligence against the road—negligence not only in failing to remove all combustible material from its right of way, but from not having its engines in proper repair and good condition.

The plaintiff had made then a prima-facie case by showing that the fire was caused by a locomotive of one of the two roads above mentioned. The law was well settled that the lessor company, the appellant, was liable for the negligent acts of its lessee, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. The judgment of the Court below would therefore be affirmed.

ON EVIDENCE.

In the case of Theilbar vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, a suit brought to recover the value of goods destroyed by the alleged carelessness of the Company, the Supreme Court held that a plaintiff being a shipper of goods could introduce his bill of lading as a part of his evidence in chief; and that it was competent for him afterward to testify as a witness in the same case that he was ignorant of the provisions of the bill of lading, which exempted a carrier from liability in the case of a loss by fire. This is a very important ruling, and apparently upsets the general rule against varying a written contract by parol evidence. Judge Blodgett, in a similar case has held precisely the contrary.

OTHER DECISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the capital stock case of The State vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in favor of the State and against the Railroad Company. The suit was originally brought to recover the taxes on the capital stock of the Company for the year 1875, and, by stipulation, the taxes of the years 1873 and 1874 were included.

A decision has also been rendered against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the decision being based upon that of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy case. It is supposed that $500,000 will be unlocked and go to the benefit of the several counties through which these two roads run.

THE WHISKY CASES.

In the whisky cases against A. C. Hesing, Dickinson, Abel & Co., the South Branch Distilling Company, and the Chicago Alcohol Works, which involve about $440,000, the defendants yesterday succeeded in filing pleas, which Judge Drummond held were good. They filed pleas setting up that the assessments, to recover which they had been sued, were made by fraudulent conspiracy between the Government officers in Washington and here for the purpose of getting testimony against them, or compelling them to squeal. The demurrers to these pleas were formally overruled, and Judge Bangs has written to Washington to the Internal Revenue Department to notify them of Judge Drummond's decision, so that the Department can decide whether to take an appeal from the decision overruling the demurrers, or go to trial on the issue thus made as to the good faith of the assessment.

ITEMS.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Annie Flanigan from Patrick Flanigan on the ground of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill yesterday against Andrew E. Badley, a dentist at LaSalle, to restrain him from using its patent for making artificial gums and plates; another for the same purpose against W. H. Woodburn, of Dixon; and a third against Albert E. Gibbs, of Ottawa, for like relief.

Thomas Jowitt & Sons sued Charles S. Crane for $1,500.

The Hazard Powder Company began a suit for $2,500 damages against Edwin Walker.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Julius D. Harlow, of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday afternoon. The debts, all unsecured, amount to $10,034.25, besides some claims against him as member of the firms of Lawrence, Mickle & Co. and Lawrence, Morrill & Co., of which Harlow was at one time a member. The assets consist of bills and notes, $388.88; a claim for $7,500 against the Government for property destroyed on the plains in 1874 by Government troops; and other claims, $1,025. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Manly T. Swarthout and Samuel H. Beaver, boot and shoe dealers at No. 690 West Lake street, filed a voluntary petition yesterday. Their debts, all unsecured, are $5,680.08. Their assets comprise, fixtures, $400; stock of boots and shoes, $1,110; and open accounts, $134.20.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of A. O. Banks.

The creditors of Metz Bros. yesterday accepted a composition of 30 per cent on their debts.

An Assignee will be chosen for Charles P. Boswell at 10 a. m. to-day.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of McFarland, Leach & Mather, and an order was entered for their adjudication.

A composition will be held Feb. 9 in the case of D. H. Sullivan.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Boies, Fay & Conkey began a suit yesterday against John Fordyce and S. A. French to recover $3,000.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT QUESTION

of law, touching the power of Police Clerks to administer a lawful oath to witnesses in a case where the defendants were arrested on a State warrant, was decided yesterday by Justice Haines. The defendant was arrested on a warrant issued by his Honor, Justice Haines, charging him with the commission of the crime of perjury. On the trial, it appeared in evidence that the defendant had caused the arrest (on a State warrant issued by Justice Summerfield) of the prosecuting witness in the present case on charge of larceny, and at the trial of the larceny case the defendant was sworn by Martin Best, the Clerk of the Police Court, and not by the Justice presiding at the trial. Upon this state of facts, the defendant's attorney moved that the prisoners be discharged, which was accordingly done, Justice Haines holding that neither the city charter nor the laws of Illinois conferred on the Police Clerk authority to administer oaths in cases arising by arrest on State warrants,—in other words, that the Clerk's authority to administer oaths to witnesses is confined to those cases where arrests are made for alleged violation of city ordinances.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—285, 286, 287, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 302, 303, 305, 307, 311, 312, 313, 315, 316, 318, 319. No. 281, Helm vs. Commercial National Bank, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—63 to 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 96, 97, and 102 to 107, inclusive. Passed case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—126, 127, 128. No. 123, Staffsing vs. Peterson, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—30 to 50, inclusive. No. 2,193, People vs. Kelly, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—29 to 45, inclusive, except 39 and 41. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—65 to 102, inclusive, except 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 81, 85, 87, 89, 93, 96, 97. No. 65, Wadhams vs. Innes, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,214, Perry vs. Perry; 934, Phillips vs. Phillips; 182, Campbell vs. Darcy; 863, Dunn vs. Flaherty; and 268, Hall vs. Hamilton.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—919, Tucker vs. Smith.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—S. H. Waller vs. George K. Turkington, $2,027.48.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—German National Bank vs. James Bowen, $158.25.—Edward Clark vs. Levi A. Crabtree, $3,209.—A. Gridley et al. vs. George W. Turnipseed and George W. Gildersleeve, $130.50.—Adolph Wollner vs. Louise Wenth, $383.75.

JUDGE GARY—Bridget Holmes vs. John F. Kurz; verdict, $750, and motion for new trial.—John Holmes vs. Same; verdict, $50.—Louis Manyke vs. Albert Seegert, $361.08.—C. O. Thompson & Co. vs. Peter Adler, $74.80.—The Taunton Crucible Company vs. Alanson Robinson; damages, $285.88.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Schultz vs. Louis Ramp, $1,133.30.—Walter Burnham vs. Samuel G. Fairbank, $14,520.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. E. Miller, $2,000.

JUDGE ROGERS—Jessie Spalding vs. William H. Cushman, $9,217.86, and vs. Commercial National Bank of Chicago, garnishee, $4,396.52.

JUDGE BOOTH—Richard Arnold et al. vs. L. B. Stowell, $195.93.—C. F. Sumner et al. vs. Same; $96.47.—Thomas Eckhardt vs. George M. Frink; verdict, $382.73; and motion for new trial.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day proceedings were had against Randolph County similar to those against Macoupin a year or two ago. At the last term, the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, O., recovered a judgment for $8,300 against the county authorities of Randolph on a suit on county bonds. The county appealed and gave $10,000 bonds, but did not prosecute the appeal, and to-day the judgment creditors obtained a peremptory mandamus directing the County Commissioners to forthwith draw a warrant on their Treasury to meet the judgment and accrued interest, in all about $9,000, and, in case there is not sufficient money in the Treasury, to levy a tax to meet the judgment. A petition was filed for a mandamus requiring the securities on the appeal bond to answer in damages for not prosecuting the appeal, and a further judgment against the county of $2,478 was given to-day in another suit instituted by the same parties.

WHISKY.

CHARLES H. REED.

Mr. Charles H. Reed, the attorney for B. M. Ford & Co. and Roelle, Junker & Co., arrived from Washington yesterday, and during the afternoon a TRIBUNE representative met him, when the following conversation, in substance, took place. Said the reporter:

"So you and Attorney-General Devens are at loggerheads?"

"Not at all."

"Then why did you write that rather caustic letter?"

"The statement from Washington that the suit against Rehm was dismissed because he was convicted and punished, and that the prosecution of this suit would be punishing him twice for the same offense, is a misrepresentation of facts. The only question submitted to Judges Drummond and Blodgett was whether the Government could in good faith further prosecute the suit for the reason that Rehm had turned State's evidence and testified upon an understanding, either expressed or implied, that the punishment visited upon him in the criminal case should be only a prosecution against him for his alleged connection with the whisky conspiracy. Judge Drummond, after hearing the evidence, advised United States District Attorney Bangs, that good faith upon the part of the Government required a dismissal of the suit. The question of former conviction being a bar to prosecution in a legal sense, was not relied upon as a reason for dismissing the suit. It was dismissed solely because good faith upon the part of the Government required it—because he had been a witness in its behalf."

"Do you think that governs the points involved in your clients' cases?"

"Exactly."

"How so?"

"My clients turned State's evidence, and became witnesses for the Government originally, and were the first to do it, and it was their evidence, with that of some others, which broke up the Whisky Ring in Chicago. Their attorneys, Leonard Swett and Sidney Smith, both swore in a recent trial here before Judge Blodgett that they were promised by the attorneys for the Government that, if their clients testified fully, fairly, and truthfully, they should in the end have criminal and civil immunity, with the exception that the Government reserved the right to condemn and sell the distilleries which were seized. Their distilleries were condemned and sold, and the Government received the proceeds. They swore further, that they reported to their clients that such was the agreement, and their clients testified under such a belief, and relied upon such being the case. They never would have testified if they had not supposed that such an agreement had been made, and that it would be faithfully kept by the Government."

"Did not the Government live up to all its promises?"

"No, sir. The Government broke faith with them and treated them most shamefully."

"Please explain in what way?"

"Because the Government refuses to release them from the pending forfeiture and penalty cases. Their cases, although civil in form, are essentially and substantially criminal cases, as is well settled by the law; and if the Government was honest, it would order the suits to be dismissed because of that agreement."

"If such is the case, why did you apply for a pardon?"

"Because the law is and has been for more than 100 years both in England and this country that an accomplice who is used by the Government as a witness, and testifies fully, fairly, and truthfully, has an equitable claim and right to a pardon, and it is the duty of the Executive to grant it. This is shown in my brief, in which a reference to the authorities on the subject is made. The Government, as I said before, treated Roelle, Junker & Co. infamously. It has had not only the benefit of their testimony, but has collected and received from them $90,000 for their share of the alleged complicity in the Whisky Ring."

"How did the Government get so much from them?"

"It was collected upon assessments, and all the attorneys of the Government concede that Anton Junker's testimony was of the greatest value to the Government in breaking up the whisky conspiracy."

ROELLE, JUNKER & CO.

Following is the brief filed by Charles H. Reed, Esq., with Attorney-General Devens in the case of Roelle, Junker & Co.:

The Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.—SIR: I beg leave to submit to you the following brief concerning the legal and equitable right to a pardon of an accomplice who turns State's evidence and becomes a witness for the Government, and testifies fully, fairly, and truthfully.

I submit that such an accomplice is legally and equitably entitled to a pardon from the Executive.

In the case of Rex vs. Rudd, Cowper 336 (decided in 1775), Lord Mansfield said:

> Let us see what has come in the room of this practice of approvement. A kind of hope that accomplices who behave fairly, and disclose the whole truth, and bring others to justice, should themselves escape punishment, and be pardoned. This is the nature of a recommendation for mercy. . . . And it depends on the title he has from his behavior whether he shall be pardoned or executed. It rests, therefore, on usage, and on the offender's own good behavior, whether he shall be prosecuted or not. And if, in a proper case, an application was to be made to this Court by an accomplice to be bailed,—that is, in the case of a person properly within the usage, and who has fully complied with the requisite conditions,—I should have no difficulty in bailing him, in order that he might apply for the King's pardon. I am apprised of the case of an accomplice upon a trial before Mr. Justice Gould, the circumstances of which were as follows: An accomplice made a fair and full discovery to the satisfaction of Mr. Justice Gould, who tried the other offenders. The other witnesses who were called upon the trial proved the indentity of the accomplice by the description of his person, but failed as to the identity of the other offenders. And the jury, because they doubted of the guilt of the others, acquitted them. The counsel on the part of the prosecution then contended that the accomplice ought to be tried, but Mr. Justice Gould, under the circumstances of the case, was of a contrary opinion, and I think very rightly.

In Vol. I. Phillip's Evidence the following language occurs:

> The object of admitting the evidence of accomplices is, in order to effect the discovery and punishment of crimes which cannot be proved against the offenders without the aid of an accomplice's testimony. In order to prevent this entire failure of justice, recourse is had to the evidence of accomplices, and they are admitted to give evidence for the Crown, either under an express promise of pardon offered upon certain conditions by special proclamation, in the Gazette, or otherwise, or more commonly under an implied promise of pardon, on condition of their making a full and fair confession of the whole truth.

See Vol. 3, Greenleaf's Evidence, Sec. 379, to same effect.

The People vs. Whipple, 9 Cowen, p. 707, is a case where this question is thoroughly and elaborately discussed, and where it is distinctly stated to be the law that such an accomplice is entitled to a pardon.

On page 710 the Court says:

> The allowing of approvements, which was at all times in the discretion of the Court, was, from the mischiefs and inconveniences attending it, at length superseded by the modern practice of admitting accomplices to give evidence under an implied promise of pardon on condition of their making a full and fair confession of the whole truth; that is, of all the offenses about which they might be questioned, and of all their associates in guilt.
>
> This implied promise arises from the consideration that the witness, who is not bound to criminate himself, does so in order to discover greater offenders; and, upon the performance of the condition to the satisfaction of the Court, he acquires an equitable title to a pardon.

On page 713 the Court says:

> The principle deducible from the cases undoubtedly is, that an accomplice, although a competent witness against the associates and partners of his guilt, is nevertheless only admissible from reason of judicial necessity and policy, and in furtherance of the essential ends of public justice. And the question always addresses itself to the discretion of the Court; not to their judgment as to the general competency of the witness, but to their sound legal discretion, whether upon a sound consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, he shall be permitted to testify under an implied promise of pardon, which vests in him an equitable title thereto, if he speaks the truth.

On pages 716 and 717 the Court further says:

> It may be objected, however, that in a case like the present, there can be no certain assurance of a pardon; inasmuch as the power of granting pardons is vested by the Constitution solely in the Governor; and that the authority of the Court extending no further than the recommendation, it must after all rest with the Executive whether that recommendation be complied with or not. This is indeed true; but it by no means follows that where an implied pledge results from the conduct or proceedings of a co-ordinate department of the Government, or is given even by its subordinate agents, acting in good faith within the scope of their authority, it will not be sanctioned by the Executive.
>
> On the contrary, the legal presumption is that the public faith will be preserved inviolate, the law respected, and an equitable claim founded upon both, ratified and allowed. Could a different supposition be for a moment tolerated, this Court would nevertheless be bound most scrupulously to discharge its own obligations as far as they extend, and as far as we have power. And if an accomplice perform the condition on which he is admitted as a witness for the people, according to its spirit, we hold ourselves bound in duty and in conscience to redeem the promise which the law raises in his favor to the very letter.
>
> When we have done this, we have performed our duty, and are no further responsible for the consequences. If we are correct in these principles, the question as to the admission of Strang is reduced to the simple inquiry, whether, in the sound exercise of the discretion vested in us, we believe that it would promote the ends of public justice to admit him as a witness on this trial, and thereby entitle him, if he speaks the truth, to impunity, in the event even of the prisoner's acquittal.
>
> It has already been observed that we are bound to presume further that the counsel for the prosecution believe that he will do so, or else certainly they would not have called him. We are therefore to determine whether, in the exercise of our judicial discretion, we ought, under the circumstances attending this murder, as developed on the trial, to promise our recommendation for pardon upon the chance of procuring the conviction of the prisoner at the Bar.

In the case of United States vs. Lee, 4 McLean, p. 103, the same doctrine is recognized by Judge McLean.

In Russell on Crimes (9th edition), Vol. 3, page 596, that celebrated author says: "The practice of admitting the testimony of accomplices and the promises of pardon, express or implied, under which they usually give their evidence, were introduced instead of the ancient system of approvement, which Lord Hale, in his pleas of the Crown, speaks of as having been already long disused."

Roscoe, in his work on Criminal Evidence, marginal page 132, says: "The practice now adopted is for the Magistrate before whom the accomplice is examined, or for the Court before which the trial is had, to direct that he shall be examined, upon an understanding that, if he gives his evidence in an unexceptionable manner, he shall be recommended for a pardon."

In ex-parte Wells, 11 Howard, p. 312, the United States Supreme Court use the following language, viz.:

> There are also pardons grantable as of common right, without any exercise of the King's discretion; as where a statute creating an offense, or enacting penalties for its future punishment, holds out a promise of immunity to accomplices to aid in the conviction of their associates. When accomplices do so voluntarily, they have a right absolutely to a pardon. (1 Chit. C. L. 766.) Also when by the King's proclamation they are promised immunity on discovering their accomplices and are the means of convicting them. (Rudd's Case, Cowp. 334; 1 Leach, 148.) But except in these cases, accomplices, though admitted according to the usual phrase to be "King's evidence," have no absolute claim or legal right to a pardon. But they have an equitable claim to pardon, if upon the trial a full and fair disclosure of the joint guilt of one of them and his associates is made. He cannot plead it in bar of an indictment for such offense, but he may use it to put off the trial, in order to give him time to apply for a pardon.

See also Vol. 14 Opinions of Attorney-General, p. 512.

The President has power to pardon before conviction as well as after.

In ex parte Garland, 4 Wallace, p. 380, the Supreme Court of the United States use the following language:

> The Constitution provides that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment." The power thus conferred is unlimited, with the exception stated. It extends to every offense known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment.

Thus I submit that I have shown that the law is, that an accomplice who turns State's evidence and becomes a witness for the Government, and testifies fully, fairly, and truthfully, is entitled to a pardon from the Executive. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES H. REED, Attorney, etc.

THE FIRST BATCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The letter of Assistant-Secretary French and the "statement" published by the authority of the Treasury Department in THE TRIBUNE of this morning invite public discussion of the course of the Government toward its witnesses, Roelle, Junker, Ford, and others.

The first thing that claims attention is, of course, the extraordinary attack made by the Treasury Department on the Judiciary, which is certainly not a subordinate branch of the Government.

Judge Bangs is assailed, by name. He was requested, by the proper authorities, to express his opinion on the merits of the appeal for justice or mercy made by the witnesses who had, at his request, testified in behalf of the Government. He obeyed, and expressed his honest opinion. He was instructed to prosecute the same persons as defendants. Again he obeyed and executed his duty most ably and faithfully. Whereupon he is publicly arraigned (although for which of these acts does not clearly appear) and the assertion made that the prosecution may be successfully carried on by other counsel.

Judge Blodgett himself is assailed, though not by name. Attention is called to "the recent peculiar trial." Strong animadversions are uttered on the admission of evidence, and the submission to a jury of "a question which has always been held to be a question for the Court." Judge French observes: "In my opinion there is nothing left for a jury to try." It is needless to remark that this question is not within the scope of Judge French's jurisdiction,—whatever that may be,—but is exclusively within the discretion of the Judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois. His decision in this matter, or any other, is law until it is appealed from, and when an appeal is taken it will not be to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Leaving this strange conflict of authority, regarding which it seems that there can be but one opinion, let us look at the other questions more nearly touching the merits of the controversy.

The gist of the matter in these Treasury manifestoes lies in a labored attempt to make a distinction between a "fine" and a "forfeiture" as the penalty for crime. The prosecution against Rehm was for a fine; therefore it is abandoned. The prosecution against the others is for a forfeiture; therefore it is to be pushed to extremity. The section or sections of law under which all the accused pleaded guilty before being admitted to testify, prescribed, as penalty for violation, fines of such and such amounts, and forfeiture of such and such property. The sum of money expressed in the fine is as absolutely forfeited to the Government as is the property described for condemnation. To attempt to draw a line through the section or sections is to appeal to a flimsy technicality. It is an insult to common sense to say that "immunity from penalty" (implied in every case by the mere acceptance of State's evidence) means the surrender of the money claimed from Jacob Rehm and the refusal to surrender the property claimed from Joseph Roelle.

The public, when it once gets a fair sight of the circumstances, cannot fail to cut straight through this web of sophistry, and seize and hold the great facts, namely: First, the "first batch," the original allies of the Government, the men whose aid alone made possible the breaking of the gigantic whisky ring, are to be driven to absolute ruin. Second, the stronger, richer, older, more guilty, and more stubborn offenders, who only came down when forced to do so by the evidence of the former, are to be allowed to go scot free. Third, reference to Judges Drummond and Blodgett, similar to that allowed in the Rehm case, is refused in the other cases, for fear the wrong aimed to be accomplished may be defeated by the action of those wise, just, and well-informed magistrates.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—THE TRIBUNE has referred to reforms being carried out in the Customs Service, and has very properly invited public attention to the importance of them. The credit for this work, of such moment to the business interests of the country, is due to the present Secretary of the Treasury. Soon after his induction into office Mr. Sherman introduced new methods for the transaction of the public business, and then, having got his Department under his control, set about to devise some plan for correcting the abuses in the Customs Service at the various ports. There was delay on account of political complications in the New York offices, but at last the work is fairly under way, and in time will undoubtedly effect substantial reforms. The new regulations will be made public soon, I have no doubt, and will satisfy our business men that there is a man of affairs at last at the head of the Treasury Department. If the results shall be a more honest collection of the revenue, and the abolition of discriminations in duties which have worked so disastrously to the business of the interior ports, the citizens of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati will have sufficient cause to be thankful. A desperate attempt has been made to confine importation to New York, and if the old system of frauds had been permitted to continue a few years longer, direct importation to interior ports would have been rendered wholly impracticable.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

LOUIS HUCK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—It is declared in this morning's Chicago *Times* that ex-Treasurer Huck has paid no money into the County Treasury on account of the suspension of the Third National Bank; and this declaration, by chance or deliberate purpose, is appended to an article announcing the sudden decease of Mr. Huck's father. It is impossible to see the object of this false and cruel assault upon a man who is known to have been a conscientious and high-minded official, unless it is to arouse an equally cruel suspicion that the decease of Mr. John A. Huck was caused or hastened by his son's troubles in this matter. The fact is that on the 23d instant, the Comptroller of the Currency caused to be delivered to Mr. Huck his drafts on the United States Treasury for $45,000, and these were immediately paid to and receipted for by County-Treasurer McCrea as so much cash paid on account of the deficit.

Mr. Huck requests us to make this statement as his attorneys, and to add that the residue of $55,000 will be adjusted within the next week or ten days. It is well known to all who were acquainted with Mr. John A. Huck that he never gave himself the slightest uneasiness on this subject.

SMALL & MOORE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, Presiding-Elder Willing in the chair.

The Presiding Elder then introduced Dr. Reynolds, the "Red-Ribbon Man," who had by this time come in, and who, in response to an invitation to speak, narrated the story of his conversion and defined the nature of his temperance work. It was not, said he, the work of a preacher, but work intended to prepare men for entering upon the Christian life. In response to questions from several of the ministers, the Doctor went on to speak of the success of his meetings thus far in Chicago, of the programme he had laid out for the campaign, etc.

The following resolution was then read by the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Marsh:

> *Resolved*, That we, the Methodist preachers of Chicago, heartily welcome Dr. Reynolds to our city and to our meeting. We assure him of our prayers and personal sympathy, and, so far as possible, will co-operate with him in his efforts to save humanity from the curse of strong drink.
>
> W. H. HOLMES,
> W. A. SPENCER.

The Rev. Dr. Gurney, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Spencer, the Rev. D. H. Adams, and others, spoke in favor of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, the Presiding Elder stating, immediately after its adoption, that he hoped the ministers would ask every man who came into their churches with a red ribbon on his coat if he was a Christian, and, if not, that they would take him in hand and labor with him.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the Rev. Dr. Williamson, as per appointment, read a paper entitled "How Shall We, as Ministers, Be Most Successful Winners of Souls?" The best, the only way to win souls was, as he viewed it, to preach the Gospel of Christ—the sovereign cure for sin-sick souls. Ministers were not invited to be philosophers, but evangelists, and their work was not to educate, but to save. They must study both theory and methods. In short, they must be Bible preachers. This, of course, was not necessary where a minister's only desire was to have overflowing congregations, receive a good salary, and be reappointed the third year; but it was imperatively necessary where a minister's desire was to save souls. He insisted that the ministers of the Methodist Church must be doctrinal preachers. Dogmatic preachers, he was aware, were now denounced for their adherence to the teaching of doctrines, but the fact was that it was not possible to preach Christ without having some form of positive belief in Him, and it required this belief if a man hoped to inspire people. As to the accepted methods of conducting revivals in the churches,—the special and the regular,—they had their good as well as their bad points, but the principal fault was that neither of them was personal enough. Under the special revival services, a church advanced a league in January and receded a league in June. What was needed was more personal work, the greater exercise of personal influence, and ministers would be more like Christ when they got their members to engage with God to win at least one soul each every year.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield took a rather opposite view, holding that, while the preaching of Christ was the main, central idea, it was just as important and difficult a work to take the souls that had been converted and train them up to lives of usefulness. To sustain his position, Dr. Hatfield quoted largely from one of John Wesley's sermons, the perusal of which in their entirety he especially recommended to the younger men present. He had seen revivals "peter out" and nothing be left of them, because the work which ought to succeed that of evangelization was not strictly and closely followed out. He had seen people who had any amount of faith, but whose moral characters were so "rickety, lop-sided, and badly made-up" that they needed this subsequent training-up to which he referred and on which he must insist as an important part of Christian work.

Brother Bell, the evangelist, believed in organizing the city after the manner of politicians, from whom ministers might in this respect certainly learn something. With the city properly districted they could know the exact condition of the work among the people and strengthen the weak spots.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts spoke of the importance of reaching the young men of the city, exposed to peculiar temptations, and instanced the method of visiting people and bringing them to church pursued at the Kossuth Mission. What was needed also was more teachers, and Christians could do a great deal of good by contributing cast-off clothing to the poor who attended these mission meetings. There should be praying-bands, too. He believed, however, that, if the Church supported this new red-ribbon movement, Chicago would see a revival beyond any that Moody ever brought about. There was nothing ephemeral about this movement; on the contrary, it was deep and permanent, like that of the churches. He had seen the work of these reform clubs in the East, and could speak with certainty of the revivals of religion which they had started. He supposed Dr. Reynolds always went around supplied with these red ribbons [laughter], and he hoped not a few would be distributed before the meeting was over.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer moved that Presiding-Elder Willing be requested to prepare a paper on the subject, and that the discussion of the subject be continued for one week.

Presiding-Elder Willing asked to be excused from preparing a paper, but said that he was willing to talk on the subject. For the preparation of the paper he suggested the name of the Rev. Mr. McChesney.

The Rev. Mr. Gurney, of the Business Committee, reported that they had appointed Brother McChesney to prepare a paper on the subject for the next meeting, which was "The Revival Methods of the Church Need Revising."

The Rev. Mr. Spencer's motion was then withdrawn, with the remark, however, that the mover intended to call it up at the next meeting.

Presiding-Elder Willing remarked, before the meeting dropped the subject, that the best revival work in the city that he knew of during the winter had been done by unordained, unlicensed men. They were, however, commissioned of God to do the work of evangelists. He did not mean to suggest that the ministers were a failure, but that it was necessary to success to bring out all the force they had.

Mr. Matlack, of the Brighton Church, represented that their property was incumbered to the extent of $2,000, and that there was $110 of interest in default. The holder of the mortgage had made a proposition looking to their raising $1,000 and the $110 interest due, in which case he would take back one-half the ground at purchase price, the church to give a new mortgage running six months, for the other $1,000. Brother Matlack represented that the property was worth $2,800. He believed it was worth saving, and said that if something was not done shortly they might lose it.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Gurney, a committee, consisting of the Rev. W. F. Crafts, the Rev. S. H. Adams, and Brother Matlack, was appointed to see what could be done in the matter, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers met yesterday morning at the denominational headquarters, No. 71 Randolph street, the Rev. Dr. Custis in the chair.

The Rev. E. B. Hulburt, late of San Francisco, was present, and sketched his sermon preached Sunday at Coventry Street Church. The Rev. Mr. Stetson also sketched a sermon.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Haigh then read an elaborate paper upon the "Home Mission Work in the West."

In the general discussion which followed, Dr. Everts suggested the publication of the essay in pamphlet form, and its general distribution among the churches. The reading of the essay before every church would exert an influence such as the author could not expect to exert in a lifetime.

Other pastors spoke in the same strain, and the Rev. Hasselhuhn, of the North Side German interest, said that no one more then he appreciated the value of home mission work, and no one more than he thought that there was not enough of it. In his part of the city the Germans were not becoming Americanized,—the Americans were becoming Germanized. They bought and sold on the Sabbath, drank beer, and evinced that spirit of free-thinking and infidelity which was so common to the Germans.

Other pastors spoke concerning home mission work and their experience therein, after which the meeting adjourned.

DR. THOMAS.

The last number of the *Interior* flatly accused the Rev. Dr. Thomas of stealing a whole page from James Freeman Clarke's sermon on "Future Punishment," published some twelve years ago, and of incorporating it bodily without credit in one of his own recent sermons on the favorite theme. As the *Interior* made it out, it was "Flat burglary as ever was committed." The idea of Dr. Thomas turning plagiarist, and joining the ranks of literary pirates alleged to have been recruited by Dion Boucicault, the author of "Our Bachelors," and even the great and only Joseph Cook, was, it must be confessed, something appalling. All his denunciations of the Hell of the daddies cribbed from other men's pulpit utterances? And from James Freeman Clarke, too,—an ultra free-thinker! Worse and worse. It could not be. There must be some mistake about it. An interview would doubtless clear the matter up. So a reporter started out to find Dr. Thomas last evening. An inquiry for him at his house revealed the fact that he had gone to hear Gough. So the reporter dropped into the Tabernacle, where, sure enough, the Doctor was seen on the platform, generously assisting in the applause and laughter which greeted the temperance orator's wonderful bursts of burning eloquence or his appeals to the risibilities of his audience. After it was all over, the Doctor was approached, and the charge against him communicated to him in all its awfulness.

"Guilty or not guilty, Doctor?" said the reporter.

"Oh, pshaw; I'll tell you how that happened, and you can judge for yourself whether it is plagiarism or not. The sermon probably alluded to is the one on 'Modern Doubt and Methodism,' in which I quoted from Calvin, Spurgeon, Jeremy Taylor, Dr. William Davidson, and others. Now, I didn't have the works of those men before me, but I quoted from other works which contained these extracts. I very often do that,—take a book, a compilation of these things, into the pulpit with me, and refer to it as I have occasion. Well, instead of giving the name of the compilation from which I quote, I credit the extract to the man who originally uttered the language quoted. To quote from the compilation would be like quoting from the Classical Dictionary, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Allibone's Prose Quotations, or works of that sort. Now, the extract from Dr. Davidson's sermon was quoted from a publication by this man Clarke. Well, of course I didn't tell where I got the quotation, but I credited the language to the man who uttered it,—Dr. Davidson. I don't call that plagiarism. It is simply using the compendiums which have been prepared for the purpose of reference when you don't happen to have the original authors at hand. Well, these Presbyterians didn't like my sermon any too much, any way, and they have made this fling at me. All the explanation I have to give is, as I told you, that I always credit another man's language, but don't always tell where I get the language. It saves just so much lumber in a sermon, and that is the only reason I don't do it."

If Joseph Cook could only explain as satisfactorily Mrs. Doggett's parallel-column exegesis, there would be fewer hearts in the City of Culture to mourn the smashing of another image.

MOODY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Moody Church Association was held at the church, corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Evans, President, presiding, and Mrs. C. A. Gregory Secretary.

The first thing submitted was the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Mulliken, showing that the receipts for the year from tea-parties, entertainments, etc., amounted to $418.94; the disbursements, $403.29; balance on hand, $15.65.

The Secretary's report showed the number of meetings held, the number of entertainments given, etc. The number of mothers' meetings held during the year, in two schools, were 47; number of new garments made and distributed since September, 146; number of old garments sent in and distributed among the mothers at meetings since September, 480. There have also been two other schools for mothers organized within the past two months, a report from which had not been sent in yesterday. These mothers' meetings are schools in which mothers of poor families are taught to sew and do various kinds of work by the ladies of the Association.

Nothing of further importance transpired at the meeting yesterday, which adjourned at about 4 o'clock.

SUMNER ELLIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Your reporter has put too heavy a burden on me. In reporting my last Sunday evening's sermon on the "Hell of the Old Testament," he makes me promise that "at some future time I would preach on the time when the endless Hell entered into the New Testament, and when it became part of the Christian theology." Since I can't redeem a part of this imposed promise, I desire to cancel it at once. No man can show "when the endless Hell entered into the New Testament," any more than he can show when the witches entered into old Salem, or the moon turned into green cheese. The Pagan doctrine is not in that sacred book. To show "when it became a part of the [so-called] Christian theology" is not an impossible task, and I hope to redeem my promise in this direction.

SUMNER ELLIS.

DR. SEYMOUR.

The election of Dr. Seymour to the newly-organized Bishopric of Springfield has been confirmed by the Standing Committees of twenty dioceses, as follows: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Northern New Jersey, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Quincy, Wisconsin, Fond du Lac, California, Minnesota, Alabama, Georgia, Askansas, Long Island, North Carolina, Albany, and Springfield. The following refused to concur: Iowa, Delaware, Central Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Kansas, Ohio, and Western New York. Dr. Seymour only needs five more affirmative votes to make his calling and election sure.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following persons were elected Trustees at the recent annual meeting held on the 16th: C. B. King, J. H. Prentiss, A. Poole, R. Hall McCormick, C. H. Mulliken. An effort to raise money to pay the indebtedness of the church resulted in subscriptions amounting to $35,000, which is sufficient to pay off the entire bonded and floating debt.

THE TAILORS.

Discussing the Situation—Reports of Committees—Looking After the Men—A Satisfactory Explanation.

A meeting of the Tailors' Union was held yesterday afternoon at Klare's Hall, a very large representation from the craft being present.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was to talk over the situation, hear reports from various quarters, and discuss further plans. One manufacturer had signified a willingness to pay the prices demanded, but when it came to signing the price-list he backed out and refused to do it. According to all the Chairman had heard from the different nationalities, there was a decided unanimity among the strikers to hold out.

One of the delegates read a series of resolutions adopted at the Bohemian meeting Saturday night, sustaining the strikers and pledging those who took part in the meeting to hold out and not to take any work from the bosses.

Another delegate, who hadn't worked for fourteen days, commented on the fact that a few tailors who had promised to be present evidently hadn't enough courage to come forward and ally themselves with the movement. As for himself, the speaker declared his intention to hold out to the bitter end.

One of the delegates here announced that President Parsons, of the American Trades Union, was waiting outside, and desired admittance and an opportunity to speak. After some debate on the propriety of admitting him, it was decided to let him in and hear what he had to say. Accordingly,

MR. PARSONS

was introduced to the meeting, and went on to speak on the general subject of unionism, strikes, etc. Strikes, he said, were like recourse to the sword—a dernier resort. They grew out of oppression, and were not chargeable to unionism. All that workingmen wanted was a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The question to the tailors—many of them small contractors—was, Would they be just to those under them when they succeeded [applause], or would they force those under them to form a union and engage in a strike? He believed his hearers would be just, and treat those employed by them as they would be treated themselves. The success of this movement would depend on the way in which it was organized, and perfect organization rendered strikes impossible. The foe of the striking tailors was the foe of the League which he represented, and, although the strikers' cases had not been before the League, he could, as a private individual, urge them to organize for better homes, better firesides, more food, and more clothing. In union there was strength, and while the capitalists were discussing questions of finance it was time for the united workingmen to settle the question whether or not a man had a right to live and enjoy the fruits of his labor. In closing he assured his hearers that their cause was just, and that they must succeed. [Applause.]

The Chairman stated that the tailors who took out work had always been just to the girls. The trouble was that the bosses had not been just to them. The present meeting should be a decisive one, and determine what should be done with the men who were still taking out work.

A delegate stated that there were two of this class in the hall, and suggested that they declare what they had to say for themselves.

The two, whoever they were, didn't respond.

WILLIAM KLEIST,

who said he had no objection to having his name published in connection with his remarks, claimed that he had been unjustly arrested; that he had not tried to "bulldoze" anybody around H. A. Kohn & Bros.' store, as had been charged against him; and that, in spite of his inoffensive conduct, one of the Kohns had had him arrested; all of which he considered as a gross outrage. In concluding his remarks, he moved that each section appoint a committee of ten to watch the shops and see who was working and who was not. The motion was carried.

It was again stated that there were some in the hall who were taking out work, and the Chairman called upon them to explain their conduct.

One man, a Swede, got up and

GAVE HIS REASONS.

What he said was translated by one of the delegates. From the translation it appeared that the partner of the accused, some five weeks ago, had taken some pants from Kohn Bros.' Yesterday the job was returned, the accused going down to Kohn Bros.' to get his money. Then Kohn Bros. had compelled him to take out more work, offering him more pay. Finally the accused agreed to take the work out, but stipulated that Kohn Bros. should send it to his house by an expressman. According to the translation, the accused was very mad because the work had been sent to his house, and was resolved "not to take a stitch in those pants until the tailors got their prices." [Applause.]

Some of the members, however, were not in favor of letting the refractory member off with this explanation, and one of them moved to appoint somebody to take an expressman out to the tailor's house this morning and remove the goods to Kohn Bros.' place. The motion was carried.

One member still further insisted that the tailor ought to return the work himself, and the tailor said he was willing to do that if his partner was.

This explanation seemed satisfactory, and the subject was dropped.

Committees were then appointed to watch the shops in the different sections of the city, see who were working and who were not, and report accordingly.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to

WAIT ON THE BOSSES

with the price-list adopted reported that most of the manufacturers had received the Committee very kindly, some promising to take the matter into consideration, and others to pay the prices in the list, while refusing to sign it. One or two had been very impolite in their treatment of the Committee, but they were exceptions. Leopold, Kuh & Co. had expressed a willingness to accede to the tailors' demands, but not so long as the strike continued. The Chairman closed his remarks with an assurance that if they could only hold out a couple of days longer, they would be all right. In the meantime it was necessary to prevent tailors from taking out work, as was being done at certain houses.

One delegate reported that a man named Olson, who had been accused of taking out work, had said he would not take work without informing the Union of his purpose so to do.

A member suggested fining tailors $10 apiece for taking out work for the first offense.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the better way was to attend to such tailors after the strike was over.

On motion, it was decided to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Arbiter Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, at which time the Committees of Ten from each section of the city will be expected to make their reports.

One of the tailors suggested that it would be a fine scheme to fight the thing out with the tailors who persisted in taking work by placing them on trial, but no action was taken on the suggestion.

Another tailor announced his intention of going out of the Union, stating that he was getting more than Union prices, but that he would never undertake to hurt the Union by working for less than Union prices.

The Chairman expressed his disapprobation of the member's action in going back on his brethren.

Nothing was done to the outgoing member, however, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment one of the tailors jumped to the platform and stated that one

CHARLIE LIEBKE,

a tailor, who took out work for Rindskopf, had received a promise from Rindskopf that if the strikers wouldn't allow him to take out work, he (Rindskopf) would buy Liebke's business and Liebke could take charge of Rindskopf's business as a foreman.

The announcement seemed to excite the tailors considerably, but whatever action was deemed advisable in the case was deferred until the meeting this afternoon.

The proceedings throughout were quiet and orderly, and calculated, in that respect, to make a decidedly good impression on the unprejudiced listener.

FOUND DEAD.

Fond du Lac Somewhat Startled by a Sudden Taking-Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 28.—This city was horribly shocked late Saturday evening by a report that A. P. Mapes, a well-known citizen, had been found dead, and under very mysterious circumstances. The facts, as developed by a Coroner's inquest to-day, are briefly as follows: At about 7 o'clock Saturday evening Mr. Mapes met Mrs. John Hirsch by appointment at the house of a Miss Ferguson. The interview lasted an hour and a half. Miss Ferguson then let Mrs. Hirsch out of the house, and, immediately returning to the room where she left Mr. Mapes alive and well, found him prostrate on the floor in the throes of death. Naturally, the mystery attached to the event occasioned the wildest and most sensational surmises and reports. A post mortem examination was made of the body on Sunday afternoon, and, though the result was a very pronounced case of doctors disagreeing, enough was discovered to warrant the belief that the cause of death was free from anything of a criminal or violent nature. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy, and, while this finding is not wholly satisfactory, suspicions of foul play are entirely untenable. The deceased had been a man of prominence in this county, having been a journalist and a public officer. He was formerly editor of the Ripon *Star*, which was somewhat noted in the early years of the War, having been once mobbed by a company of soldiers. He was a man of very positive opinions, but honorable and generally respected. His son Frank is an employe of the firm of Heath & Milligan, of your city, and his brother, familiarly known as "Tim" Mapes, is engaged in the banking business in Chicago. The sad event has proved a sensation which has seldom, if ever, been paralleled in this city, and there is just enough mystery about it to make it a fertile subject for conjectures and discussion for some time. The family of the deceased, of whom the widow and a daughter reside here, have the profoundest sympathy of the whole community.

TRADE DOLLARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The *Bulletin* today, commenting in the financial column on a dispatch received here from Washington that over 1,000,000 trade dollars have been shipped East during the present month for domestic circulation, and that a suspension of the coinage of "trades" at the San Francisco Mint is contemplated, says that, though some shipments have been made, the amount is considerably overstated; that the trade dollar has opened a market for silver in the Oriental countries which fine silver cannot fill; that during the current month $1,746,785 ounces of silver have been deposited in the mint, and a half-million more will be deposited before the close of the month; that the reasons for these heavy deposits arise from an apprehension on the part of bankers and bullion-producers that dollars of 412½ grains will be remonetized, in which event the facilities of the mint for silver coinage will be severely taxed, restricting the means for coinage to "trades," hence a disposition to lay in a good supply; that the amount of "trades" shipped hence to China during 1877 was 8,619,000. The article strongly deprecates a suspension of the coinage of "trades" at the mint in this city.

VERDICT AGAINST A SALOON-KEEPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Velen M. Dunks, of Hudson, has just obtained a judgment for $3,600 against William Friend, a wealthy liquor-seller. Her husband, a well-to-do manufacturing chemist, well known in the West, became a frequenter of Friend's saloon, and, in an incredibly short time, was ruined in body, business, and mind from drinks. A year ago she gained a verdict for $3,000, which was set aside in the Supreme Court on a legal technicality.

MINISTER FOSTER.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived to-day by the steamship City of Mexico. Mr. Foster left for Washington this evening. He expects to return to Mexico in about two weeks.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—In the City Criminal Court to-day, charges against Kearney and his fellow-agitators for a violation of the city ordinance known as "the Gag law" was indefinitely continued on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

LEGAL.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the matter of the estate of Henry Farr, deceased, between Stephen Street Hearne, plaintiff, and John Redgrave Mister and Sarah Ann, his wife, defendants (1877 F. No. 150), the persons claiming to be the nephews and nieces, the children of the brothers and sisters of the said Henry Farr, late of Cookhill, in the parish of Inkberrow, in the County of Worcester, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 3d day of January, 1848 (such nephews and nieces being directed by the will of the said Henry Farr to claim their respective shares within twelve months next after the death of his wife, Elizabeth Farr), or claiming to be the legal personal representatives of such of them as are dead, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 29th day of October, 1878 (being the date of the expiration of twelve months from the death of said Elizabeth Farr, who died on the 30th day of October 1877), to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of His Lordship the Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, at No. 14 Chancery-lane, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said bequest. Friday, the 15th day of November, 1878, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1878.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH, Chief Clerk.

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES and RAWLE, 1 Bedford-row, London, W. C., Agents for J. L. Jones, Alcester, Warwick, Plaintiff's solicitor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

KUMYSS.

KUMYS Arend's Kumys or Milk Wine, a delicious sparkling beverage, famous for its invigorating and fattening qualities, specially useful for dyspepsia. Send for circulars. A. AREND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st.

SHOES.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
Royal Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, N. P.,
H. L. HOYT, Supt. MELLEN, CONOVER & KING, Prop'rs.
N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled
1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—OPERA.
Ten Nights and Two Matinees of
GRAND ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.
The Company will comprise the three Great Prime Donne.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
M'LLE MARIE ROZE,
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Who will be supported on this occasion by
Miss ANNIS MONTAGUE, Miss LANCASTER—Soprani
TOM KARL, GRAFF—Tenori.
VERDI, CAUFFMAN—Baritone.
CONLY, GOTTSCHALK—Bass.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director.................S. BEHRENS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 4,
IL TROVATORE.
MISS KELLOGG as..........................Leonora.
MISS CARY as..........................Azucena.
Mr. Graff as Manrico. Mr. Verdi as Conte di Luna.
Mr. Conly as Ferrando.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, first appearance of the illustrious Anglo-Franco Prima Donna, from Her Majesty's Opera House, London,
MLLE. MARIE ROZE,
As LEONORA, in LA FAVORITA.
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 6..........................FAUST
Thursday Evening, Feb. 7..........................AIDA
Admission, $1.50. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Family Circle, 75 cts.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday morning, 31st inst., at Box Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
(Late Adelphi.)
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Every night this week, the Great Typical American Drama, and the Celebrated Dramatic Star,
MR. MILTON NOBLES,
and his popular combination, in the highly exciting and successful play, "The Phœnix; or, The Living Dead."
See the Bohemian, Stain of Human Blood, Terrific Fire Scene, The Phœnix, Dance House, Lamb in Lion's Den, &c. Remember this is the great, cheap price Theatre. Matinees for the million Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
JOHN DILLON, ROLAND REED, J. H. McVICKER, HARRY PEARSON, In comic characters. | ALL THE RAGE
SATURDAY, LAST "ALL THE RAGE" MATINEE.
BABY next week in a grand cast. THE FOUR COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinee Prices, 25c and 50c.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. Standing only at 8 o'clock. Secure your seats early.
Monday, Jan. 28, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
"OUR BACHELORS."
With the Comedians
Stuart Robson and Wm. H. Crane,
And Superb Cast. "No play of modern times has been received with such continuous laughter and applause."

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,
87 Clark-st.
A GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
This Afternoon and Evening the wonderful Gymnasts THE MILTON JASPERS; THE 3 LORELLAS, Grotesque Dancers; JOHN M. TURNER, Banjo Specialty Artist, in addition to a company of 20 SPECIALTY PERFORMERS 20.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,
Clark-st. opposite Sherman House.
This Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in Chicago of Miss ADELAIDE STETSON'S great moral Temperance Drama,
FROM THE ALTAR TO THE SCAFFOLD.
Also the Protean Comedian, NEILL BURGESS, in his original comedy,
MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.
Mrs. Diggory Gospell..........................Neill Burgess

M'CORMICK HALL.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his New Lecture,
NOW AND THEN,
Tuesday, Jan. 29, at M'Cormick Hall. Reserved Seats, 50c; for sale at Jansen, M'Clurg & Co.'s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
"A Book to be glad of."—N. Y. Evening Post.
SIXTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
REMINISCENCES AND ANECDOTES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.
BY PETER HARVEY.
With Portrait, ÆT. 22; Full length Sketch of Mr. Webster in Fisherman's Costume, by Ames; Green Harbor at Marshfield; Library at Marshfield; Statue at Central Park, New York. 8vo. Cloth. $3.00.
"This is a book replete with absorbing interest from beginning to end."—Boston Post.
"A work of extraordinary interest."—Boston Daily Advertiser.
"Nothing more instructive and entertaining has ever issued from the American Press."—Boston Sunday Herald.
"There is no more charming and delightful volume."—Albany Evening Journal.
Sent postpaid on receipt of the price.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
254 Washington-st., Boston.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,
273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. M. B. Chapman of the St. Joe (Mo.) *Chronicle*, Mr. F. J. Wendell of the Leavenworth *Public Press*, Mr. T. A. Halley of the Kansas City *Mail*, and Mr. J. B. Fithian of the Topeka *Blade*, are at the Tremont House.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 24 degrees; 10 a. m., 27; 12 m., 30; 3 p. m., 28; 8 p. m., 24. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.02; 8 p. m., 30.11.

Negotiations are now pending for the appearance of George, the Count Joannes (self-styled "The Unctushed Tragedian"), in this city. From a private letter is gleaned the fact that his Countship expects to be in this city in March with his pupil, Miss Fairbanks.

At the regular meeting of the Every Hour Lodge, No. 49, I. O. G. T., the following elections took place: George W. Fischer, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Barchett, W. V. T.; John J. Chaddick, W. R. S.; William Milby, W. F. S.; Mrs. J. W. Gibbs, W. T.; Thomas Hall, W. M.; Miss Mary Hobi, I. G.; Joseph Hall, O. G.

The Home Club commenced at 11:30 a. m. yesterday the series of lunches proposed to be given by them for the benefit of the Working-Girls' Home. They have secured, for the purpose of serving the lunches, the rooms formerly occupied by the Central National Bank, Nos. 104 and 106 Washington street (Methodist Church Block). The ladies of The Home Club desire to see a large number of persons at their tables. The object is a worthy one, and should be well patronized.

A large and appreciative audience greeted Mr. John B. Gough last evening on the occasion of his lecture in the Tabernacle on "Reform." Mr. Gough, who was received with much applause, was introduced by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, of "red-ribbon" fame, who announced a second lecture to be given in McCormick Hall this evening, the subject being "Now and Then." The lecture last evening was for the benefit of the W. C. T. U., and that to-night will be for the benefit of the Half-Orphan Asylum.

There was no news of interest at army headquarters yesterday regarding either the border or the Indian question. The officers discredit the truth of the reports representing that Sitting Bull has made any depredations on our Northwestern frontier, and then skedaddled back to Canada again. They say that any affair of this kind would be of too serious a matter to be overlooked by our Government, and that Uncle Sam would forthwith call John Bull to account, and that if anything of this kind was to occur, they think that the first intimation of it would be from the Canadian authorities.

THE BAL MASQUE.

The Vorwarts Turner Society held its annual grand carnival at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall last night, and the event must have been a success financially, as the room was crowded with masked monstrosities, while the galleries were crowded with spectators. The grotesque and sometimes handsome costumes of the women contrasted strikingly with those of the male spectators, who stood upon the outskirts of the main floor, attired in overcoats, silk hats, canes, and cigars. Now and then a domino would halt in the procession, and stretch out a finely-molded hand, sparkling with jewels, and clasp that of some poor fellow, who would wince and wish himself safely at home, while his companions would jeer at him and rally him upon his "high-toned acquaintances." The principal features of the entertainment were a "Trip to Hunki-Dori Land"; a sham battle, in which the Cross was arrayed against the Cresent, and the seraglio of the Turks was stormed with great success and loss of life. The latter performance was exciting, and both were very finely done. Tableaus and a grand procession were also brought out, and then the music mounted the stage and played a waltz, when the whole grotesque group fell to whirling about the hall. At 12 o'clock all unmasked and went to supper. Up to the time of going to press they were still dancing.

JOHN A. HUCK.

At a meeting of the Chicago Schuetzen Verein (Sharpshooters' Society), held at their hall on North Clark street last evening, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy over the sudden death of John A. Huck, for many years a leading member of the Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Grim death has removed so suddenly from our midst our brother, John A. Huck: therefore, *Resolved*, That we hereby express our deepest sympathy to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the local papers, that they be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be spread on the records of the Society.

Resolutions of regret were also adopted by the Board of Trade.

THE BANKS.

A reportorial call at the several bursted banks yesterday was not productive of any news of a startling nature. At the German National Bank, Manager Day was paying a dividend of 25 per cent to the holders of certificates of liquidation, and will continue to do so from 10 to 3 o'clock each day until all are paid. Receiver Glover, of the Central National, thought his check-books would be here by the end of the week, and as soon as they arrived he would pay a dividend of 25 per cent. The Third National books had not been returned from Washington, but Receiver Jackson was looking for them, and will pay that 45 per cent dividend as soon as he receives them. Judge Otis informed the Reporter that the payment of the dividend at the State Savings Institution depended upon the Bayard matter, which comes up in court to-morrow morning. Affairs at the German Savings, the Fidelity, and the "Bee-Hive" banks were unchanged, and no immediate dividends were promised.

OBITUARY.

There died yesterday, at her residence, No. 46 Park avenue, a lady who had lived for twenty years in Chicago, and endeared herself to a large number of friends by her estimable character,—Mrs. Annie Thomson, the wife of Mr. S. H. Thomson, the Clark street restaurateur. She had been ill for six weeks, and through all her suffering, having a Christian's hope, was reconciled, and said "Thy will be done." While the loss to friends is deeply felt, that of Mr. Thomson has given him a great shock, and the sympathy of those who know him does little toward alleviating it. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—J. W. Drew, Concord, N. H.; the Hon. S. S. Mann, Elgin; A. R. Winfield, Detroit; Col. F. H. Shorb, New York; F. D. Underwood, Milwaukee; C. A. Casey, Boston; H. C. Martin, Indianapolis; W. E. Wheeler, New York; Samuel Laib, Cincinnati; B. Lamberson, New York; E. M. Egerton, Rutland; O. H. Brown, New Orleans; G. E. Hatch, Boston.... *Sherman House*—T. B. Albert, Akron, O.; M. B. Chapman, St. Joe *Chronicle*; F. J. Wendell, Leavenworth; J. B. Fithian, Topeka *Blade*; T. A. Haley, Kansas City *Mail*; the Hon. T. R. Hudd, Green Bay; Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; Col. L. Blandon, Iowa; W. S. Aldredge, Rochester; Col. S. B. Thorp, New York.... *Grand Pacific*—C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac; J. B. Hall, Columbus; J. J. Mitchell, St. Louis; J. E. Worster, Boston; D. A. Jackman, Bloomington; L. S. Allen, Hannibal; W. P. Harvey, Baltimore; J. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati; Charles Howard, Springfield, O.... *Palmer House*—R. Nelson, Ishpeming; B. A. Simmons, Hartford; E. C. Brearley, Deadwood; L. Tinkerman and A. F. Higgins, New York; the Hon. C. T. Wells, Buffalo; Joseph Hagerman, Keokuk; J. E. Elliott, Detroit; C. B. Perry, Binghampton; Edwin Scott and John A. Needles, Baltimore; J. N. Knapp, Auburn; M. Tillottson, New York.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THAT ILLEGAL ASSESSMENT.

A reporter of the *Journal* had an interview yesterday with Mr. Gleason, who was in the County Clerk's office when the tax-books were made out, and obtained from him the following statement:

The Assessor made a return of the value of the personal property in the South Town at $11,910,458. This sum the County Clerk certified to the Auditor, as required by law. In course of time, the day arrived for the County Board to review the assessment, which it did, and it increased the personality on the South Side 20 per cent, making $14,292,549, which sum was likewise certified to the Auditor at Springfield. Both of these returns were made before the State Board of Equalization had adjourned, and it had both papers before it. It asked the Attorney-General which it should consider. He ordered them to take the revised return [he did not], but they disregarded directions and took the Assessor's return as the basis, and ordered it to be increased, as regards the personalty, 57 per cent. The Auditor afterward instructed the Clerk to add this 57 per cent, after having first increased the assessment as raised by the County Board. [He did not.] So the County Clerk took the Assessor's return of $11,910,458, increased it 20 per cent, making it $14,292,549, and then increased this last total by 57 per cent of itself (not 57 per cent of the Assessor's return), making $22,439,298. This was increased $882,935,—the value of the railroad property,—and then the total assessment of the South Town stood $23,322,233. After having determined this, the County Clerk divided it into the amount of tax which the several corporations had certified was necessary to be raised, and obtained the rate per cent of 4.228. Now, it will be seen that if the Clerk had not added the 20 per cent of the County Board the total assessment would have been less, but as he had to raise a specific amount of tax, the rate per cent would have been higher. The rate per cent would have varied, but the amount of tax to be collected from every one would have been just the same. [It would not.] This was the opinion of the County Clerk and his subordinates.

Yesterday morning Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams and County Attorney Wallace had a long talk over the matter. After the conference, Mr. Adams was asked for a statement in regard to the matter, and he gave the following reply:

MR. ADAMS' OPINION.

It is claimed by objectors to the South Town taxes that the 20 per cent added by the County Board to the Assessor's valuation of personality in the South Town is illegal, and was ignored by the State Board of Equalization in fixing the percentage of increase on the valuation of the personalty in Cook County; that consequently the County Clerk should only have added 57 per cent to the Assessor's valuation of personal property in the South Town, whereas he added to such valuation 57 per cent plus 20 per cent plus 57 per cent of 20 per cent, or in all 88.4 per cent; or 31.4 per cent too much. If the objection is valid, precisely one-sixth of the valuation of personality in the South Town is invalid, and the objectors claim that one-sixth of the taxes levied on personality in the South Town is invalid. This, however, can hardly be, because, conceding one-sixth of the valuation of personalty in the South Town to be invalid, then the one-sixth should have been deducted from the local assessment, and the rate calculated on the remainder. The valuation being thus decreased, the rate would be higher, and the rate thus ascertained multiplied into five-sixths of the valuation of personalty in the South Town would show the amount of taxes for which the property is legally liable. This amount deducted from the amount actually extended will show the alleged illegal excess. In calculating what the rate should be for county, city, and South Park taxes, the estimate of course is to be made on the total valuations in the county, city, and in the South Town, Hyde Park, and Lake, respectively.

If the new rates to be ascertained as indicated should be levied on all the taxable property, the same amount of taxes would be the result. But this cannot be, as the valuations are fixed, and the rates already ascertained extended on all the property in the county, except the personal property in the South Town. The rate which the personal property in the South Town ought to pay if assessed, as the objectors claim it should have been, can, therefore, only be raised on such personal property. In that case the loss of the county tax will be the product of the difference between the old rate and the new one to be ascertained as indicated, multiplied into the valuation of all property in the county upon which the tax was extended, except the property in the South Town.

To illustrate: Suppose the tax to be raised be $100; the assessed valuation of realty, $2,500, and the assessed valuation of personalty, $2,500—in all, $5,000. The rate would be 2 per cent. But suppose the valuation of personalty to be decreased $1,000, leaving realty $2,500 and personalty $1,500, in all $4,000. The rate would be $100 divided by $4,000, or 2.5 per cent, which on $4,000 would produce $100. But you can not apply the new rate that way. You have the realty already taxed at 2 per cent, and can neither change the valuation nor the rate. We have thus: realty, $2,500 at 2 per cent equals $50; personalty, $1,500 at 2.5 per cent equals $37.50; in all, $87.50, showing a deficiency in the tax of $12.50. The difference between the new rate (2.5 per cent) and the old one (2 per cent) is .5 per cent; $2,500, the value of the realty, multiplied by .5 per cent, equals $12.50, showing that the tax lost is the difference between the new and old rate multiplied into the valuation of the property, the assessment of which remains unchanged.

JUDGE WALLACE.

A reporter called on Judge Wallace, now County Attorney, last evening to get his opinion on this tax matter. He said the County Board had the right to do what it had done,—add 20 per cent to the assessment of personal property in Chicago, and that the only question with him, and the only legal question that could arise, was as to the manner in which the addition had been made. In no event did he think that what had been done, however, would prevent the collection of the tax. So far as he had seen, no objection had been raised to the 20 per cent other than that made by the Merchants' Loan, Trust, & Savings Company, and if the points there raised were sustained it would only affect the State tax in South Chicago, which, if collected, would be a surplusage, for if the 20 per cent had not been considered by the State Board of Equalization, as was alleged, the collection would not be forced, because the tax would not be needed. If there was anytaing illegal in the addition, however, which he did not believe, it was in the local Board adding to South Chicago without deducting from the other towns. The law required the Assessor's valuation to be sent to the State Board, as well as the equalized valuation, which had been done, though heretofore the Assessor's valuation had not been sent down. The addition of the 20 per cent after the return had been made had been on the certificate of the State Auditor to the County Clerk, and it was lawful and right. He did not believe that the State Board had failed to take cognizance of the action of the local Board, and in the whole matter he could see nothing but technical objections, which he believed would be readily defeated.

MISS M'KEE.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

"Are you ready?"

"We are."

"Then, Mr. Sheriff, bring in the defendant."

The first speaker was State's-Attorney Mills, and the second Sidney Thomas, and the conversation was in reference to the case of Alvina McKee, who shot Constable McElligott. The fact that it was to come up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning drew thither a large crowd, among whom were about fifty ladies. The corridors of the building were full before 10 o'clock, and, to prevent overcrowding, Sheriff Kern stationed Deputies at the doors, and permitted only so many to enter as could find seats. Owing to this the atmosphere was not nauseating, and none of the 400 present were obliged to go out at intervals to breathe fresh air.

Miss McKee came in from the jail attended by her sister, Mrs. Lewis, and another lady, and when she took her seat near her counsel several female friends spoke to her and seated themselves back of her. She was dressed in black, and wore her veil down, but this did not prevent one close at hand from seeing that her face was pale and careworn, the former being due doubtless to her long stay within doors, and the latter to anxiety and nervousness. There would seem to be no cause for apprehension on her part as to the result, if public sentiment can be relied upon, for about every one, except he be a Constable, anticipates an acquittal. The defense are so confident of it that they purpose standing on the merits of the case and justifying the killing, having concluded, it is said, to drop what at first suggested itself—insanity. Aside from the fact that the defendant is a woman, the trial will attract a good deal of attention, since involved in it are these questions: How far can a Constable go in seizing goods on a distress-warrant? Can he get into a house by chicanery or force? If by force, does he not stand in the same position as a burglar? Associated with Mr. Thomas are Mr. Wirt Dexter and Mr. Thomas Moran, and this assures an able presentation of the points to the Court. State's-Attorney Mills is alone, but he will make a gallant fight, and do his utmost to convince the jury that the killing was manslaughter, and not warranted under the circumstances.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY,

being confined to the impaneling of a jury, were not fruitful in incidents. They were really very dull. Barring an occasional titter, provoked by the ignorance of a "peer", the spectators sat in silence for three hours and a half, and were without doubt relieved when the crier announced an adjournment.

The regular panel of thirty being in attendance, the work of selecting twelve from them was only fairly successful. At 1 o'clock four were secured who were satisfactory to both sides, and were sworn. In getting them, twenty-two were excused,—five peremptorily, three by agreement (men who did not know what indictment or acquittal meant), and the others for cause, they having opinions which it would require evidence to remove. The prosecution accepted the four remaining ones, but the defense challenged one, and declined to pass on the three until a quartet was presented to them.

Having exhausted the panel, State's-Attorney Mills applied for a special venire of sixty, returnable this morning.

It is expected that a jury will be procured this forenoon. If so, the opening argument will be made at the afternoon session, and the introduction of testimony follow immediately. The case will occupy all the week.

THE COUNCIL.

PRINTING.

The Council held a regular meeting last evening, Ald. Cook in the Chair, and absent Tarnow, Seaton, Niesen, and Janssens.

The annual report of the City Collector was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Rosenberg offered a resolution calling for the printing of all the reports of city officers.

It was passed with a rush, but when City Clerk Butz found out what it involved he ran over to the Alderman and protested, saying that the printing would cost $6,000 a year—a useless expense, since whatever information was needed for the reports could be procured at his office.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SEWERS.

Ald. Cullerton presented a resolution directing the Department of Public Works to send to the Council a detailed statement showing the number of feet of sewers laid in each ward during the past year, the size and cost of laying the same, the fund from which the money was taken, and also the amount standing to the credit of each ward for such purpose. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, and he understood only $75,000 had been expended.

It was passed.

Ald. White presented an ordinance providing for the licensing of "hardwood-lumber dealers." The fee fixed was $50. He said the dealers requested its passage.

It was referred to the Committee on Health and County Relations.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) submitted an order directing the Board of Education to lease a building in the vicinity of Indiana and Paulina streets for the accommodation of children living north of the railroad track, and to keep the same in operation until the school-house is constructed.

It was passed.

Ald. Waldo presented a petition from fruit-dealers, asking the Council to take immediate action with reference to fruit-measures.

It went to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Stewart offered a resolution requesting the Board of Education to advertise for bids for the erection of a school-house on city lots near the corner of Wabash avenue and Eda street.

After the usual talk, seven or eight Aldermen wanting a school in their ward, the resolution was adopted.

An order introduced by Ald. Ryan, directing the Department of Public Works to construct certain sewers in the Fourteenth Ward, provoked considerable discussion, and, during its continuance,

Ald. Cullerton asked Ald. Pearsons why there was $1,000,000 in the City Treasury.

Ald. Pearsons replied that there was only $500,000, and it was made up largely of unexpended balances. The appropriation of 1877 for sewers had not been collected.

The order was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

Ald. Sweeney submitted an order requesting the Board of Education to lease a building in the vicinity of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street for the accommodation of the children of the Seventeenth Ward, the same to be kept in operation until the erection of the school-house, for which an appropriation has been made.

It was passed.

The ordinance for the opening of and widening of Leavitt or Saratoga street, from the river to Thirty-ninth street, was taken up, and, meeting with objection, was referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South and West Divisions.

GAS.

The report of the Committee on Gas, recommending that the order directing the Comptroller to advertise for bids for lighting the city with oil be not passed, was taken up.

Ald. White moved that the report be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 22; nays, 10,—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Cullerton, Lodding, Oliver, Van Osdel, Beidler, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Waldo, Kirk, Daly, and Linsenbarth—22.

Nays—Sommer, Tully, Kerber, Lawler, White, McNurney, Baumgarten, Ryan, Schweisthal, and Sweeney—10.

This carried the order with the report, under the ruling of the Chairman (Ald. Cullerton).

The order taxing the owners of public water-troughs $5 a year was taken up, and those opposed to it (saloon-keepers and their friends) tried to have it laid over, but it was passed,—yeas, 20; nays, 11,—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Van Osdel, Beidler, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Ryan, Waldo, Schweisthal, Kirk, Daly—20.

Nays—Sommer, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding, Kerber, Lawler, White, McNurney, Wheeler, Linsenbarth, Sweeney—11.

Ald. Ryan moved to reconsider.

The motion was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 17,—as follows:

Yeas—Sommer, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding, Kerber, Lawler, Oliver, White, McNurney, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Ryan, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Sweeney—15.

Nays—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Van Osdel, Beidler, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Schweisthal, Kirk, Daly—17.

The Council then adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING

of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Messrs. Tabor and Cleary.

Under the head of unfinished business the resolution of Mr. Lenzen intended to prevent Commissioners from dictating who shall be the employes of the county institutions, and holding the heads of the same responsible for their management, was taken up and adopted.

A communication was read from County-Treasurer McCrea officially communicating the information that Mr. Huck had paid over $45,005.83. Referred.

Several bills were read from Lieb's late employes which they claimed had not been paid them. Referred.

The bill for dieting prisoners at the Bridewell from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, amounting to $12,003.95, was read. Of the prisoners, about 700 had been incarcerated as "vagabonds," under the State law, which Judge McAllister has decided to be unconstitutional. The document was referred to the County-Attorney for his advice.

THE INSANE-ASYLUM.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in reference to the trouble in the Insane-Asylum between the quarreling doctors, which was in effect that Dr. Spray's complaints were well founded, and recommending that the positions now held by Dr. Lawless and Mr. McClellan be declared vacant and the place of Lawless be filled by appointment by Dr. Spray, with the approval of the Board. The report was adopted by the following vote, Mr. Fitzgerald asking to be excused:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Burling, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Spofford, Wheeler, Senne—9.

Nays—Bradley, Conly, Mulloy—3.

The same Committee reported recommending that the school at the Poor-House be placed under the management of a Board of Directors, to be composed of said Committee. It was objected to, and, on motion, recommitted.

The same Committee reported, as a matter of information, that the amount of green tea distributed at the County Agent's the past year was 11,427 pounds; black tea, 10,711 pounds; and of ground coffee, 8,451. Placed on file.

An estimate in favor of Walker for work done on the Court-House, amounting to $27,000, was read and referred.

BUYING SUPPLIES.

Mr. Senne introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Public Service has failed to report to this Board the way in which supplies for the use of the several county institutions shall be purchased; therefore, be it

Resolved, That whenever a requisition is approved by this Board the Committee which reported the same shall, without delay, call for sealed proposals for the delivery of the goods mentioned in said requisition to be delivered to the Clerk of this Board within a certain time named in said call, not to exceed five days from the time such call is made. The Committee shall then meet and consider said proposals, but shall not award the same to any person who does not represent a regular business firm in this city, and in case no such bid is received said Committee shall then, without delay, purchase of a regular business house the goods so named at the best offer obtainable, and it shall be the duty of every Commissioner to ascertain the amount appropriated for the institution for which the goods are wanted, and how near the same has been exhausted, and no purchase shall be made unless means have been first provided to cover such purchase.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to the resolution, and hoped it would be laid over under the rules until the Finance Committee could be heard from, which had for some time been considering the financial situation.

Mr. Senne did not want to see the resolution laid over. The Board was constantly purchasing supplies, and he was tired of seeing the purchases made as they have been. There could be no possible benefit derived from postponing the resolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Finance Committee had been trying to borrow money, but the County Attorney had told them that they could not, and as things were the county had no money to buy with. Other lawyers, just as good as Judge Wallace, had told him that the Board could borrow, however, and he wanted to "see if the law could not be made" so that the county could get money.

Mr. Senne responded that he was anxious to see some action taken that the furnishing of supplies might be taken out of the hands of the old contractors, etc., but the resolution was finally laid over under the rules.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution providing for using the money recently turned over by Mr. Huck for the purchase of "new indebtedness" county bonds. Laid over under the rules.

SEXTON.

Mr. Burling presented a "special" estimate from Architect Egan in favor of P. J. Sexton for $25,000, for work on the Court-House dome, and moved that the same be considered by the Board in Committee of the Whole.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole prevailed, and Mr. Bradley was called to the chair and the estimate was again read.

Mr. Burling said he had measured the dome work, and, after explaining why the Sub-Committee appointed had not reported in the matter, recommended that Sexton be allowed $20,000.

Mr. Spofford was opposed to paying anything until the work had been measured and reported upon. He understood that about $70,000 had been expended on the dome already, and thought it was about time the Board had some figures to show what work had been done and what prices had been paid.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in favor of paying the estimate, and argued that if the Architect had made any mistakes he had given a good bond to protect the county. He did not like to see the Architect's estimates questioned,—it was treating him wrong, and saying to the public that he was incompetent.

Mr. Senne—Did you never question his estimates?

Mr. Fitzgerald—I believe I did once. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Wheeler was satisfied that no more money should be paid out until the work done had been investigated. He did not doubt Egan's figures, but he wanted to know something about the work, how it had been done, and by whose authority, for all that was known on the subject now was between the Architect and contractor.

Mr. Ayars wanted to know what proportion of the openings in the dome work had been charged up at 80 cents a foot.

Mr. Burling replied that all the openings had been charged up, which amounted to about 5,000 feet.

Mr. Ayars thought 80 cents a foot for air was rather a steep price.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in favor of paying the entire estimate. He had fought the whole dome job originally, but he knew more about it now, and had had more experience.

Mr. Spofford said the more the question was stirred the greater became the necessity for investigating, and he expressed astonishment that Mr. Fitzgerald should have so suddenly turned to urge the payment of the money asked for, and proceeded to give that gentleman a dressing. All he asked was that the matter might be referred to the Joint Committee that it might be examined into.

Mr. Fitzgerald, writhing under the castigation he had received, again changed his position, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress and recommend to the Board that the estimate be referred.

Several amendments were offered, and finally the Committee arose and reported in favor of referring the estimate to the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, recommending that the manner in which the work had been let be laid before the County Attorney for advice, etc.

The report was concurred in, and the Board adjourned for one week.

VESSEL-OWNERS.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR.

A meeting of vessel-owners of the Chicago district was held yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Board of Trade for the purpose of considering the appointment, in their behalf, of an Inspector to accompany the underwriters' Inspector and assist in the inspection of the vessels in this district, in accordance with the plan adopted at the joint meeting of the lake underwriters and vessel-owners on the 18th inst. at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

There were present George C. Finney, Thomas Hood, John M. Long, J. S. Dunham, Nicholas Finn, W. M. Egan, William McMillan, H. S. Halstead, and Peter Taylor.

Mr. Finney, President of the Vessel-Owners' Association of Chicago, occupied the chair, and Mr. Long acted as Secretary. The latter read the plan adopted at the joint meeting of the underwriters and vessel men as follows:

1. The Underwriters' Association to make arrangements for the inspection and classification of lake vessels; to appoint the necessary District Inspectors and one Inspector-General.

2. The vessel-owners in the different inspection districts be invited and recommended to appoint an Inspector on their part to accompany the underwriters' Inspector, and assist in the inspection of the vessels in such district, both Inspectors to make a report to the Inspector-General.

3. In case the two inspectors do not agree in their reports as to condition, valuation, or class of any vessel, they shall agree upon a third person to decide the question, and the report of the majority shall settle the same. In case any vessel-owner shall claim that injustice has been done him under the rule by the Inspectors, he may call on the Inspector-General to have a new inspection made by three competent and impartial men at the expense of the owners of the vessel.

4. The Underwriters' Association to pay the expense of their own Inspectors, and the vessel-owners to pay the expense of their Inspectors.

Calvin Carr was mentioned as a proper person for the Inspectorship, but objection was made on the ground that he was identified with the insurance business or interest.

Capt. Egan said Mr. Carr was not a candidate, but if he was placed in the position he would do his duty conscientiously and honestly.

The question of raising funds to meet the expenses to be incurred by the appointment of an Inspector was mooted.

Mr. Hood thought the meeting did not represent the vessel interest as fully as desirable, and deemed it wise to postpone action until a larger number could be gotten together.

Mr. Taylor suggested that some man be employed to go around among the vessel-owners with a book and pencil and see how much they were willing to pay. The vessel-men were demoralized, lazy and poor, and would not come to a meeting.

Mr. Hood said if postal-cards were sent to the vessel-owners they would come to a meeting.

Mr. Halstead said they should be seen, and proposed that Mr. Long go among the vessel-men and find out what they would contribute.

Mr. Long declined the honor with thanks, and said some one else should be selected for the position.

Mr. Taylor moved that the Secretary notify all the vessel-owners of the district by postal-card to attend a meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Board of Trade committee-room. The motion was adopted.

The following preambles and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, were sent into the meeting and read by the Secretary:

WHEREAS, A movement has been inaugurated looking to a thorough and uniform inspection, classification, and registration of lake vessels; and

WHEREAS, Recognizing the necessity of a classification and registry that shall be accepted as standard authority at all lake ports, by the interests concerned, and believing that such classification, if made by the co-operation of vessel-owners and underwriters, as proposed in the recent Convention of these two interests in this city, is entirely practicable and desirable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the efforts being made to bring about such uniform classification and registration of lake vessels meets with the earnest approval and deserves the support of the Chicago Board of Trade, and especially of those of its members engaged in the shipment and transportation of grain.

Resolved, That the Boards of Trade of other lake ports be respectfully requested to encourage the co-operation of vessel-owners and underwriters of their respective cities in furtherance of this desirable object.

The meeting then adjourned.

PROVISION RECEIPTS.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION TO PREVENT FRAUD.

The Board of Trade Directors were in full force at their conclave yesterday afternoon, and they gave a TRIBUNE reporter the grand bounce when he ambled into the room in an innocent and bland manner and showed himself before the august body. And when the meeting closed and he sought to inquire about it from a prominent provision man, who was one of a small circle of men who were engaged in talking, he got the G. B. a second time. The reporter had learned in a casual way that the Directors had discussed the present manner in which provision deals were made, with special reference toward remedying the abuses complained of by many engaged in the trade. The packing companies are charged with unfair and illegitimate practice in the issuing of warehouse receipts, and so manipulating them that the outside buyer is "stuck" with the storage expense. Under the present manner of doing business, those outside of the packers have no means of identifying provision lots for which receipts have been issued. A prominent provision-dealer informed the reporter that the only thing that the Directors could do was to so alter the rules that all warehouse receipts on provisions shall be registered in a similar manner as those on grain are; so that the buyer could identify the lots that had been sold. The receipts should be canceled, and a second delivery could then be stopped. They would know at all times what was in store.

From another person it was learned the Board of Trade Directors had almost consummated a method whereby the abuses complained of would be remedied, and that plan had been discussed yesterday, but no final action, nor none would be, until the next meeting.

Of course the packing companies that have been enjoying a bonanza under the present rules of the Board, which ostensibly govern the inspection of provisions, are opposed to any change, so it is said, and an influential kick has been made and will be made by their representatives in the Board of Directors. There is a strong pressure on the Directors to remedy the evil, and it seems probable that it will prevail, though the heavy packing companies may ultimately defeat it.

THE CLYBOURNS.

THE OWNERS PROTEST.

About 350 men, mostly of the laboring class, gathered last night at No. 415 Clybourn avenue for the purposed of taking action in condemnation of the Clybourn heirs and uniting upon a plan for the defense of their own property interests.

The recent suit brought by Mrs. Clybourn (the relict of Archibald Clybourn) and the Clybourn heirs is well remembered by the general public. It—the suit—was for the title to nearly all of Sec. 32,—a tract of territory bounded by Halsted street, Clybourn avenue, the North Branch, and North avenue. Judge Moore decided in favor of the heirs upon the ground of a misdescription of property in a transfer deed which Archibald Clybourn executed. Mrs. Clybourn has gained a suit for dower, and the present owners or holders of the property do not propose to submit to a giving up of their homes without a desperate struggle. Hence the meeting.

Mr. Charles Hausner was called to the Chair, and Mr. Franklin Hatheway was made Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot, the attorney for some of the present owners, was called upon. He gave a detailed account of the Clybourn mortgages on Sec. 32, on which mortgages Mrs. Clybourn gained her suit for dower. He also explained the history and condition of the Bronson & Sheffield title, as derived from the mortgages executed by Archibald Clybourn to Bronson, etc., and the foreclosure of the same in chancery. He advised all to act in concert and have no fears. They would win their suits and save their homes.

Mr. Hausner spoke in both German and English. He told all not to be scared and they would come out all right. Above all things they were to pay no money to the Clybourn people. Their demands were but blackmail, and they knew it. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hausner spoke of Mr. Parks, the Superintendent of the North Side Rolling Mills. This genteman, said the speaker, was the husband of one of the Clybourn heirs, and was particularly active in the prosecution of the claim. He had collected some moneys from the present holders, and probably would attempt to collect more. His position in the rolling mills enabled him to demand money of the men under his control, and they, if they valued their places in the mills, were obliged to give it to him. Mr. Proudfoot had been to the President of the mills, and that dignitary had said that any such extortion should not go on with his knowledge.

Further speeches were made by Mr. Huns and others, all of whom advised concert of action and a refusal of the demands of the Clybourns.

Mr. Franklin Hatheway offered the following resolutions, and they were adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of the children and heirs of Archibald Clybourn, deceased, in attempting to claim property rights in Sec. 32, T. 40, R. 14, by executing quit-claim deeds to said section and causing the same to be recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, can only be characterized as a deliberate attempt to levy blackmail upon all the bona-fide owners of said Sec. 32.

Resolved, That we will by all honorable means contest the pretended claims of Mrs. Clybourn for dower and of the Clybourn heirs to the ownership of said Sec. 32, and to that end, in the protection of our homes and families, we will if necessary carry the question to the Courts of last resort.

The meeting then adjourned.

INQUESTS.

ELIZA WARREN.

Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Eliza Warren, a young woman who had been employed as servant in the house of the Rev. J. M. Worrall, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. The young woman followed Dr. Worrall's family from Kentucky upon their removal to this city, and assisted her mother in the housework. She was 21 years of age, and of exemplary character, but, as the testimony showed, had grieved over leaving her old friends and associations, and had become dissatisfied with her position in life, going so far as to say to her mother and members of Dr. Worrall's family that she would as soon be dead as not.

On Sunday afternoon she told her mother that she was going to sleep, and retired to her own room, locking the door. Two hours later the mother, having become alarmed, entered the room by the window and discovered the girl in a comatose condition. Dr. Skear and McClure were summoned, and at once pronounced the case one of narcotic poisoning. The usual remedies were tried, but without avail, the girl only becoming sensible for a few moments and dying at 10 o'clock in the evening. During the lucid interval she murmured that she wanted to go to sleep and to be left alone. No package or bottle which had contained any drug was found, and it is supposed that she took the poison before going into her room and threw away the paper or bottle. The medical evidence showed that death resulted from an overdose of morphine, and the jury so found, and that it was administered by the deceased herself.

MRS. KAY.

Deputy-Coroner Korn held an inquest to investigate the cause of the death of Mrs. Clara Kay, of South Englewood, yesterday forenoon, at the Englewood hose-house. Mrs. Kay died last Saturday from the effect of an abortion, claimed to have been produced by Mrs. Ida Kunze, a midwife, living on State street, near Thirty-ninth. The County Physician testified that a post-mortem examination held last Saturday showed peritonitis, inflammation of the womb, and the appearance of an abortion having been produced; also, that instruments had been used.

Dr. Lowewell, who was called in to attend the case, testified that the deceased told him that she had had a miscarriage. He found her very low. Deceased also told him that Mrs. Kunze had used instruments to produce an abortion on her.

Mrs. Kunze, the prisoner, declined to testify.

A number of other witnesses were called. The testimony went to show that the deceased had called upon Mrs. Kunze and told her that she did not want to have another child so soon after the one she had, which was 11 months old; that Mrs. Kunze gave her medicine to produce an abortion, and afterwards used instruments, whether by her consent or not did not appear. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict finding that the deceased came to her death from an abortion produced by Mrs. Kunze, and recommended she be held without bail.

Mr. Kay, the husband, was exonerated.

TOM PAINE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY OF FREE-THINKERS commemorated the eighth year of its existence last evening, in Aurora Turner Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second street. The spacious place was filled with an audience that contained a large portion of the best element of the Scandinavian population. The exercises were enjoyed greatly by all present, and consisted of speech-making, a theatrical performance, singing, orchestral music, and dancing. Dr. G. C. Paoli, President of the organization,—which numbered but twelve persons eight years ago, and now contains 100,—delivered the opening address, in the Norwegian language, and sharply criticised the present religious beliefs and the Bible, and referred to the life and times of Tom Paine, and the progress made in free thought and free religion. Gen. Stiles followed in an able address that drew forth rounds of applause and much laughter. He extolled the virtues and greatness of Paine, and characterized him as a man who was immortal in the true sense of the word. But he said all the modern writers upon religious topics had gone far beyond Paine in their expression of liberal views. The speaker told the story of Noah and his ark in a manner that created a great deal of laughter, and said that hell had had its day, and ghosts had had theirs, and it would not be a great while before priests and ministers would have theirs; nor would it be a great while before the people would begin to think for themselves. He believed that was a grander religion than that which the Bible taught; he believed in that religion that taught them to do unto their fellow-men as they would have their fellow-men do unto them. Let them eat, drink, and enjoy the fruit of their labor. Let them teach their children that the best way to live was to lead an honest, temperate, and sober life, because it was the best. He enjoined them to pay their debts, deal justly with their neighbors, attend their sick friends, and soothe the aching brows of their dying friends. He believed in the religion of humanity, and said it needed no priests, nor churches, nor no ministers to visit their wives during the week. It was because Paine's teachings had led them up to liberal ideas that they met to commemorate his anniversary.

Mr. I. K. Boyesen also made a short address, in which he enunciated similar ideas as those of Gen. Stiles.

A vaudeville entertainment followed the addresses, and the occasion closed with dancing.

DUTIABLE MATTER.

ITS TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS.

The following circular to Postmasters has been issued by Postmaster-General Key:

When letters, sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and the Postmaster of the exchange office at which they are received has reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, he shall immediately notify the customs officer of the district in which his office is located, or the customs officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of examining the mails arriving from foreign countries, of the receipt of such letters or packages, and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of his office, the Postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the addressee thereof that such letter or package has been received, and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that the same will be returned to the country of origin unless the addressee shall appear at the Post-Office at a time in said notice to be designated, not exceeding twenty days from the date of said notice, and receive and open said letter or package in the presence of an officer of the customs.

Letters and sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, which are suspected to contain articles liable to customs duties, and which are addressed to persons residing outside of the delivery of the United States exchange office where they were first received from abroad, shall be forwarded, without longer detention than twenty-four hours, to their respective destinations, marked "suspected liable to customs duties," and upon their receipt at the offices of destination the Postmasters thereof shall notify the nearest customs officer and the parties addressed, in the manner and to the same effect as hereinbefore provided in the case of similar letters or packages addressed for delivery at the United States exchange office where they were first received.

Unsealed packages received in the mails from postal union countries, which are found on examination to contain articles liable to customs duties, shall be treated as undeliverable correspondence, and be returned at once by the United States receiving exchange office to the exchange office of the country of origin which forwarded it to the United States, marked "subject to customs duties;" but unsealed packages of similar character received in the mails from any country the postal arrangements with which do not forbid the transmission of dutiable articles in the mails, or from countries with which the United States has not concluded postal conventions, should be delivered to the proper officer of customs for the collection of the duties chargeable thereon, with notice of such delivery by the Postmaster to the person addressed.

Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or allow customs officers to seize or take possession of any letter or sealed package while the same is in the custody of a Postmaster, nor until after its delivery to the addressee; and provided further, that no letter or sealed package shall be detained at the office of delivery a longer period than may be necessary for the appearance of a customs officer and the addressee, in pursuance of the notices hereinbefore provided to be given.

Postmasters are expected to extend to customs officers all proper facilities, and to permit such officers as may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to have access at all times to their respective offices for the purpose of examining mail matter received from foreign countries in order to protect the customs revenue from frauds practiced through the mails.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Mulloy is another aspirant for the office of Sheriff.

The County Clerk will be ready to report on Lieb's accounts in a few days.

The number of railroad "passes" issued at the County Agent's office has been reduced very largely recently. All that are issued now are for short distances. No more palace-car "passes" to New Orleans or Omaha.

Dr. Spray has triumphed in the Insane Asylum fight, and it is right that he should. It is believed that he will appoint Dr. Hagenbach as the successor of Lawless, and if he does that the fight will open up afresh. Whether Lawless will quietly retire or not, remains to be seen. The sooner the whole trouble is settled the better.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued the hearing of the Eager case, without reaching any conclusion. As far as could be learned, the evidence elicited was in several particulars contradictory of Stein's testimony. Eager was on the outside all day putting in a good word for himself with certain jurors as they traveled between their room and the saloons around.

Sherry and Connelly, the murderers of McConville, were arraigned to plead yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court. They were attended by their attorneys, and both pleaded "Not guilty." Connelly's attorney gave notice that he should ask a separate trial for him, and subsequently they were put down for trial Monday. Connelly has several brothers in New Jersey, who have been telegraphed to, and they are expected to put up the money to defend him upon their arrival.

The Board discovered a few days ago that some one had stolen Walker's bond, but nothing has been heard of it since. Would it not be wise to look into the matter, especially as Walker has another estimate before the Board? Ayers was the one to discover that the bond was missing, and his information is believed to have come through a contractor who is regarded as unfriendly to Walker. Would it not be well to get at the extent of the information of the contractor in question on the subject?

A Mrs. Semple had a hearing in the County Court yesterday for debt, and was released on bail. Some time time ago judgment for $200 was rendered against her by Justice Haines, which she has not satisfied, and a ca sa was placed in the hands of Constable Deal for her arrest. The paper upon which she was held was a very suspicious affair, and upon her release it was sent over to the Sheriff by Judge Loomis, with special instructions that it be held until the costs charged up could be looked into by him. The items were as follows: Costs, $5.25; ca sa, $1; interest, $8.75; commission, $10.50; Circuit Court, $11.50; total, $37. The item of Constables' fees was omitted.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Some days ago Judge Wallace gave an opinion as to the power of the County Board to borrow money. The Finance Committee has never seen the opinion since, and all of the members are inquiring for it, but no one seems to know where it is. It is being suppressed by some one for no good reason, and it may be that Mr. Fitzgerald gave the scheme away yesterday when he said that he had been consulting other lawyers and found that the Board could borrow money. Can it be that there is a disposition on the part of the Committee, or certain members of it, to override the County Attorney? It looks that way, but if it is attempted there will be trouble. The only persons to be benefited by stretching the law to borrow money are a few of the old "Ring" contractors who hold orders against funds which do not exist. Have any of the Commissioners any interest in these orders?

THE CITY-HALL.

The West Town Collector, John Hoffman, paid in $12,345 to the city yesterday.

Two cases of small-pox were reported yesterday,—one from No. 200 North Union, and the other from F street, first house west of Halsted.

The Health Department condemned 6,749 pounds of meat and game last week; 78 nuisances were abated, and 938 inspections made of premises.

Commissioner DeWolf has engaged an eminent chemist of this city to investigate the healthfulness of swill-milk, and to report whether its use is injurious. Prof. Piper, the scientist, holds that swill-milk is poisonous.

The total number of scarlet-fever cases reported last week was fourteen: of these, five were in the North Division, three in the South Division, and six in the West Division. Only one case proved fatal, which shows that the disease is not so virulent as it was.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf is determined to bring violators of the milk ordinance to time. Yesterday M. McAvoy, of 191 Twenty-ninth street, and D. H. Miller, of 198 Ontario street, were sued for selling skimmed and watered milk. These are the first prosecutions under the ordinance, and, as samples of milk are being gathered in daily and investigated, some more suits are likely to be instituted in the near future. It is the intention of the Health Department to compel the sale of pure milk, and where skimmed milk is offered for sale it must be so represented, or the parties are liable to penalties.

The death-roll numbered 127 persons last week. Of these, small-pox carried off 1, pneumonia 8, scarlet fever 4, and consumption 15. There was an increase of 2 over the death-rate of last week, and 43 less than the corresponding week of last year. Of the deceased, 41 were married and 86 single. Only 1 was colored.

CRIMINAL.

Early Sunday morning burglars visited the residence of Dr. Groesbeck, No. 413 Washington street, but got away with only a few articles of clothing and a few pieces of silverware.

Jeremiah Sullivan, a farmer of Palos, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $5,000 by Justice Foote for an assault with intent to do bodily injury upon Patrick Shea, another Palos farmer. Shooting at the latter constituted the assault.

T. B. Corrigan was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 by Justice Robinson for perjury. Martin M. Leahy is the complainant, and from his testimony it appeared that he had loaned Corrigan some money. As a guarantee for the loan Corrigan gave a horse. Leahy understood that he had become rightful owner of the animal. Corrigan swore out a writ, secured the horse, and sent it to Michigan. In swearing in the writ as to the ownership of the horse Leahy says Corrigan committed perjury.

There are wars and rumors of war in the Tyler family. Frank C. Tyler lived with a Mrs. Buckman, who claims she was legally married to him, in rooms at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets. She took a trip to St. Paul some weeks ago, and on the way missed the major portion of her clothing. Investigation developed the fact that her husband had stolen it, and upon her return to this city she found him living with another woman. She accuses him of larceny, and, more than that, she accuses him of taking his step-daughter from school in Massachusetts, seducing and living with her. The whereabouts of this girl, Ida Buckman, are at present unknown, and in consequence of her many trials, Mrs. Tyler last evening delivered her lord and master into the hands of the police.

Justice D'Wolf, presiding at the Armory Police Court in the absence of Justice Summerfield, yesterday held the following: George W. Harris, assaulting H. Haarbleicher, and attempting to shoot Officer Lueders, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Martin Osterman, larceny from E. Hesler, of No. 203 Bushnell street, $300 to the Criminal Court; George Schafer, larceny of a horse and buggy from Hervey's, Nos. 104 and 106 Twenty-second street, $500 ditto; Mary Frazier, the door-mat thief, $500 to the 29th. Justice Morrison held John Ryan and Gus Braker in $500 bonds to the Criminal Court for sneaking the till of a West Randolph street butcher-shop; John P. Daly, attempting to stab James Eagan, $500 to the 4th; Alphonse Stauber, charged with stabbing William Born, was held over, his victim not having yet passed out of danger; John Crowley and Michael Monyde, burglars whose escapades were related several days ago, were held in $500 and $2,500 respectively to the Criminal Court; John Mack, watchman on board the schooner Charles Hibbard, receiving and secreting the swag, $1,500 ditto.

A few days ago a dispatch was received in this city from Supt. Schmitt, of Cleveland, asking that the police trace out a thief named Barney Williams, who was acting in this city for a gang of burglars recently brought to grief at Cleveland, and to whom it was expected the thieves had sent their plunder, including a quantity of furs. The officers laid low and yesterday found a package at the United States Express Company consigned to Barney Williams, No. 289 West Randolph street. Detectives Bauder, Flynn, and Scott went there, saw the package delivered, and then pounced down upon the place. Williams was found to be none other than the slick young thief "Crab" Boyle, and in his company was found Mrs. Clark, wife of a former employe in the County Jail. Both were locked up at the Armory. The package was found to contain a seal sacque and other furs and some silverware, the whole valued at about $500. A most singular feature of the case is that "Crab" was a leader of the grand jail delivery in Sheriff Agnew's time, at which time Clark is said to have been a jailer. It looks suspicious, but Mrs. Clark and Boyle both deny that Clark knew anything about their acquaintance, and there may be nothing in it. Mrs. Clark is at the Armory under the name of Annie Adams.

BILLIARDS.

The fourth week of the tournament for the championship of Chicago was begun last evening by a game between those old-time antagonists, "Dump" Rhines and Honahan, who is often known as "The Chinaman." The game was not so fast as some that have been played by both men, but was interesting to the large crowd present, who encouraged both men by their applause. Following are the particulars of the match as set forth in

THE SUMMARY:

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Sixteenth game in the tournament for the championship of Chicago; played by Messrs. Rhines and Honahan at Brunswick Hall; Brunswick & Balke table; 2⅜ balls; A. Bassford referee; Rhines wins in sixty-six innings; score, 300; average, 4.54; best runs, 38, 20, 24, 23, 21; Honahan's score, 193; average, 2.92; best runs, 16, 13, 12, 10, 10. The score:

Rhines—0, 13, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 18, 6, 8, 1, 9, 0, 0, 0, 7, 23, 6, 1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 13, 4, 5, 0, 4, 38, 20, 0, 5, 24, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 4, 1, 0, 5, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 2, 21, 0, 0, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3—300.

Honahan—0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 9, 0, 0, 2, 5, 6, 0, 7, 0, 10, 9, 0, 2, 1, 7, 5, 0, 0, 10, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 1, 13, 0, 5, 1, 0, 2, 0, 4, 3, 0, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 12, 2, 2, 5, 0, 16, 2, 8, 3—193.

Mr. E. Brunswick is heartily in earnest in his effort to bring Izar and Adams together to decide the championship of the finger game. He yesterday telegraphed Adams, who is now in New York, asking him to name a near date when he would play Izar, who is now in this city, the best three in five games of 500 points, cushion and finger caroms, for the championship of that kind of game. No reply had been received up to last night.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The Ontario Legislature having passed an act imposing a tax on breweries in the Province of Ontario, the Brewers' Association appealed to the Supreme Court, and judgment was delivered to-day. A majority of the Judges held that the Dominion Government alone was vested with the power of taxing brewers. The appeal is allowed with costs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.—A heavy rain-storm today, but it has not damaged the ardor of the politicians. The past week has been marked by one of the most vigorous campaigns ever known here. Meetings have been held in all directions, and a keen canvass conducted. If men vote as they have promised, Mr. Jones, Minister of Militia, will be elected. The opposition, however, professes to be sure of Mr. Richey's success. Money is being spent freely on both sides. The voting takes place to-morrow, but, should the election be close, the result may not be known before Thursday, the eastern portion of the country being a long way from telegraph offices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The Windsor Hotel, the largest on the continent, opened for business to-day. It is gorgeous in every respect. The staff and employes were selected from leading hotels in the United States and Canada.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 28.—Two years ago Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, visited Dubuque for the purpose of doing something in behalf of the cause of total abstinence in the stronghold of the liquor interest of the State, but found that his labors were fruitless, and that nothing could be done to get a hold on King Alcohol. Since Capt. Curtiss has begun his labors, over 3,000 persons have signed the pledge, and this evening a meeting was held at the City-Hall, which was attended by 2,000 persons, and Capt. Curtiss was prevailed upon to remain another week.

ORIENTAL GOODS.

The citizens of Chicago are invited to call and examine the beautiful stock of Oriental goods at the Turkish Bazaar, from the Centennial Exhibition, opened to-day at Nos. 179 and 181 State street (Palmer House). Miss Bedross, a young Turkish lady, who will be remembered by visitors at the Centennial, is in attendance as saleslady.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES.

SAWYER—GRAY—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, A. R. Gray, by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, Edward T. Sawyer and Elizabeth N. Gray.

DAVIS—CROSS—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. Simeon Davis, of Philadelphia, and Mary E. Cross, formerly of Chicago.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—Annie, aged 48, wife of S. H. Thompson, Monday.

Funeral from residence, No. 46 Park-av., at 1 o'clock Wednesday. Carriages to Rosehill. The friends of the family are invited.

DUGGAN—In this city, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1878, Andrew, youngest son of Andrew and Julia Duggan, aged 1 year 7 months and 2 days.

Funeral from residence 33 Wendell-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RIDDELL—Jan. 27, Walter Riddell, late member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 92 Burling-st. (North Side), Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. The command is invited to attend.

HENCHEY—Jan. 28, at 5 o'clock a. m., of meningitis, Michael Henchey, aged 21 years 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral service to be held at his late home, for the last twelve years with B. B. Bullwinkle, 214 South Peoria-st., at 11:30 to-day, thence by cars to Rosehill. Friends invited.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. A. J. BELL, THE EVANGELIST, ASSISTED by Mr. Elderkin, of Oak Park, will conduct a series of revival-meetings at the Grace-Place Methodist Church, corner of Larrabee-st. and Grant-place, commencing this evening, and continuing Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

REVIVAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD EVERY night this week at Moody's Church, the North Side. Mr. C. M. Morton will be present to conduct them.

THE USUAL BIBLE-READING ON THE DAILY chapters of the Bible-Reading and Prayer Alliance will be given in the Bible work-room, of Lower Farwell Hall, at 10 o'clock to-day.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B. T. BABBITT'S

Original and Standard Manufactures.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP.

The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.

From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of twice the usual strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than those made of common and cheap preparations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.

A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL.

THE

University Medicines

ARE RELIABLE REMEDIES.

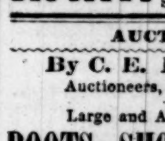
Of a high Scientific Character, designed for the cure of all diseases; prepared strictly according to the laws of Medical Chemistry. Thousands of Physicians and Patients are using them with unparalleled success. Office and Principal Depot, No. 8 University Place, New York City. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, General Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st. and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 197 South Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

LADIES AND GENTS.

OIL-TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS and SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake Street, CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE." Ladies who experience trouble with their front hair, so that won't crimp, should wear the SARATOGA WAVE. Sold only at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, Including a city retail stock. Sale positive.

LARGE SALE

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hats and Caps, and Notions, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30. C. E. RADDIN & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 9:30 a. m., When we shall close out our Winter Goods, in addition to extra lines of fine and desirable goods. Rubber Goods in large discounts, Sucker Boots in full variety. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s Regular Trade Sale, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOLENS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc., THURSDAY JAN. 31, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. At their salesroom, 174 East Randolph-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

FOR TUESDAY'S SALE, Jan. 29, at 9:30 a. m. At our Stores, New and second-hand FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 84 WABASH-AV.

Boots and Shoes at Auction, TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, the Closing-out sale of Winter Goods. Also, full line of city-made Shoes.